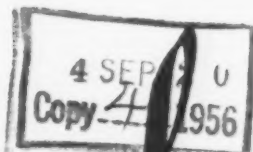


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Quarterly  
Journal



OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME 13 • AUGUST 1956 • NUMBER 4

# Canons of Selection

## I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

## II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

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## The *Nova Statuta* of 1497

STATUTE law has been an important part of the English legal system from the very earliest period. Before the advent of the British Parliament, the Curia Regis, or King's Council, legislated, administered, and judged. It was during the reign of Edward I (ca. 1290), often referred to as "the British Justinian," that Parliament as we know it came into being. The legislation enacted during the reigns of Henry II, Henry III, and Edward I determined the form and content of medieval common law and was responsible for the introduction of the principles which even to this day are a part of modern law. This power of legislation which the Parliament had arrogated to itself was the first limitation on the Crown with respect to its authority to make laws and is considerably greater than is commonly supposed. In fact, it may be said that in theory anything can be done by an act of Parliament; that is, any law can be made or changed, and for this reason an act of Parliament cannot be unconstitutional. No British court is, in fact, authorized to determine that a law is unconstitutional. Once an act comes into force, it stays on the statute-books until it is repealed or invalidated by subsequent legislation.

With statute law playing such an important part in the English legal system it is difficult to understand that it was not until 1810 that an authoritative edition of British statute law first made its appearance. This is the date of the publication of the *Statutes of the Realm*, which included all statutes, ordinances, etc. (*leges scriptae*) from 1235 to 1713. This deficiency was

not due to lack of interest in the collection of an authoritative book of statute law, for British monarchs, Members of Parliament, committees, and even individuals had urged and labored on the preparation of official editions of British statutes. But all efforts had ended in failure until the publication of the *Statutes of the Realm*. This does not imply, however, that unofficial collections of statutes had not made their appearance in the hiatus of over 500 years between the date of the creation of the British Parliament and the issuance of the *Statutes of the Realm*.

Just before the beginning of the sixteenth century, a British printer, William de Machlinia, published the first collection of British statutes. It was denominated, simply, *Nova statuta*, or New Statutes. The question naturally comes to mind: Why should the first printing of statutes be called New Statutes? A collection of New Statutes implies the existence of Old Statutes. And there was such a collection of Old Statutes called *Vetera statuta*. This collection, however, did not see print until almost 25 years later. Holdsworth, the British legal historian, offers the explanation that "through an accidental result of the arrangement of the manuscripts which went to the printers," the *Nova statuta* was published first.

Of the *Nova statuta*, Beale's standard *Bibliography of Early English Law Books* records only two printings, the one by Machlinia previously mentioned, and one by Richard Pynson. A copy of the Pynson edition was recently acquired by the Library of Congress and commands interest



## The *Nova Statuta* of 1497

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both for its rarity—only four copies are located in Pollard and Redgrave's *Short-Title Catalogue* and three additional ones by the National Union Catalog—and the place it occupies in the history of English law.

The Machlinia collection contains statutes from the reign of Edward III to the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward IV. The Pynson edition, published about 1497, covers not only the period contained in Machlinia's edition but continues with legislation of the reigns of Richard III and Henry VII. The text of the copy obtained by the Library is in excellent condition. It is printed in black-letter folio, 48 lines to the page, bound in contemporary calf on wooden boards tooled in blind, roll-tooled border, with the center of each border decorated in diaper pattern about an ornament. The only blemish of an otherwise immaculate copy is the unfortunate removal by a previous owner of the printer's device on the last page of the volume. Richard Pynson, the printer of this volume, was a native of Normandy who came to England during the lifetime of William Caxton and learned the art of printing from him as one of his apprentices. He is regarded as one of the finest of early English printers.

The acts in this collection from 1 Edward III to 8 Edward IV were printed from the Statute Rolls in the Tower of London. The texts of the Public Acts after that time which are included in the volume are taken from the several bills passed in Parliament in the form we now know as slip laws. The language for the statutes from 1 Edward III to Richard III are in Law French and those from 1 to 12 Henry VII are in English.

The subject-matter of the statutes, which number many hundreds, is varied indeed and offers a cross section of the history and mores of the times. The table of contents is arranged in alphabetical

fashion, and a recital of some of the titles probably will strike the fancy of the reader of today. These are taken from it at random:

- Apprentices
- Assizes
- Attorneys
- Bailees
- Bigamy
- Champerty
- Charters of Pardon
- Collusion
- Costumes, Costumers
- Exchanges
- Escheatours
- Executors
- Felonies
- Fines
- Forcible entry
- Gaol, Gaolers
- Gauge of wines and other licours
- Heresy
- Hostelers
- Jurors
- Justices and Justices of the peace
- Labourers and artificers
- Money and bullion
- Patents
- Taverners
- Trespass
- Waste
- Worsted

Within the small compass of this article it is impossible to do more than touch upon a few of the statutes and ordinances contained in the volume. One may begin with legislation regarding police officers, or justices of the peace. The English justice of the peace came into being during the reign of Edward III. Chapter 16, which was enacted during the first year of the reign of this monarch, provided: <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The English versions of all the laws quoted herein from the *Nova statuta* are from the translation of the same laws in the *Statutes of the Realm*, mentioned above.



For the better keeping and maintenance of the peace, the King will, that in every County good men & lawful which be (no maintainers of evil or barretors) in the country, shall be assigned to keep the peace.

It will be seen that the officers described in the statute quoted above are not referred to as "justices of the peace" but simply as "good men & lawful." In the second year of the reign of this same monarch, numerous statutes enlarging the powers of this office, including the authority to hear and determine felonies, robberies, man-slaughters, theft, conspiracy, and grievances, were passed.

The great importance of the guaranties contained in Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forest is demonstrated by the fact that almost every Parliament beginning with Edward III insisted by separate statute that these charters "be observed on all points."

One of the most vital phrases in the American Constitution, namely, "due process of law," which appears in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, is found, probably for the first time after Magna Charta, in a statute in this volume. It is chapter 3 of 28 Edward III, passed in 1354:

That no man of what estate or condition that he be, shall be put out of land or tenement, nor taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited, nor put to death, without being brought in answer by due process of law.

The export and import of cloth and wool were restricted, and the length and width of such material, as well as prices, were set by Parliament. We see, therefore, evidence of tariff and price control as early as 1341. Wines and liquors also came under close scrutiny and it was provided by 4 Edward III, chapter 12 (1330) that "Because there are more taveners in the Realm than were wont to be, selling as well corrupt wines as wholesome, and have sold the gallon at such price as they themselves

would, because there is no punishment ordained for them as hath been for them that have sold bread and ale, it is provided that an assay be made of wines twice a year and all wines that are found corrupt are to be poured out and vessels broken."

Reverting again to political matters, we find that Parliament in 1330 (4 Edward III, chapter 14) strengthened its power to legislate by providing that "Parliament shall be holden every year once and more often if need be."

Labor questions, including the matter of wages and absenteeism, also came under the purview of Parliament, as witness the two statutes which are found in this volume as 23 Edward III, chapters 1-6 (1349) and 34 Edward III, chapter 10 (1360):

Because a great part of the people and especially workmen and servants, late died of pestilence, many seeing the necessity of masters and the great scarcity of servants, will not serve unless they may receive excessive wages, and some rather will to beg in idleness, than by labour to get their living; We considering the grievous incommodities, which of the lack especially of ploughmen and such labourers may hereafter come, have upon deliberation and treaty with prelates and nobles and learned men assisting us, of their mutual counsel ordained:

That every man and woman of our realm of England, of what condition he be, free or bond, able in body and within the age of threescore years, not living in merchandize, nor exercising any craft, nor having of his own whereof he may live, nor proper land, about tillage he may himself occupy and not serving any other, if he may himself occupy . . . he shall be bound to serve him who so shall him require and take only the wages, livery, meed or salary which were accustomed to be given in the places he oweth to serve . . .

Those who refused to obey this statute were imprisoned.

The statute governing absenteeism reads:

Labourers and artificers who absent themselves from their services shall when found be imprisoned and as punishment be burnt on the



forehead with an iron made and formed to this letter "F" in token of falsity.

It is no doubt fitting in discussing a book of laws to close this article with a statute included in this volume passed during the reign of Henry IV (1402) which takes cognizance of the fact that there were lawyers practising before the courts who were incompetent, that certain standards were necessary, and that prospective lawyers should prove their qualifications before the judges:

For sundry damages and mischiefs that have ensued before this time to divers persons of the realm by a great number of attornies, ignorant and not learned in the law; as they were wont to be before this time; it is ordained and established, That all the attornies shall be examined by the Justices and by their discretion their names put in the Roll, and they that be good

and virtuous, and of good fame, shall be received and sworn well and truly to serve in their offices . . . And if any of the attornies die, or do cease, the Justices shall make another in his place which is a virtuous man and learned and sworn in the same manner as before said. And if any attorney be notoriously found in any default of record, he shall foreswear the Court and never after be received to make any suit in any Court of the King.

Despite the fact that many of the laws and ordinances contained in this volume are of a purely ephemeral nature, it can nevertheless be said that the collection as a whole reflects the formative stage of British Parliamentary law, which is the cornerstone of justice and the rights of man in the British Commonwealth.

WALTER H. ZEYDEL

*Assistant Chief,*

*American-British Law Section*

## Annual Reports on Acquisitions



# Maps

**P**RESENT and recent output of map publications is especially impressive. During World War II cartographic production reached astronomical figures. It has been estimated that the number of maps produced during the five war years was greater than the aggregate production for all previous years. The end of hostilities, of course, greatly curtailed production. However, the increased map consciousness of the public, the continued emphasis on defense since 1946, the unprecedented interest in travel and recreation, and the growing dependence upon maps in business and industry have contributed to a continuing demand, and a consequent large production of maps. Unfortunately, no accurate statistics on world cartographic output are available. Several tabulations and estimates have been made, however, which indicate that the annual total of new map publications is between 18,000 and 30,000 sheets.

New maps comprise only a part of the acquisition potential. Retrospective and out-of-print items must also be considered in strengthening the collection. Since the close of World War II the volume of retrospective maps acquired by the Map Division has greatly exceeded, in number, receipts of new cartographic publications.

Total accessions for the year May 1, 1955, to April 30, 1956, approximated 73,000 maps and over 1,000 atlases. This constitutes an increase of 10,000 maps over the previous year, while atlas receipts remained about the same. Classified as to source, the complete tabulation for the year is as follows:

Source:	Maps	Atlases
Transfer .....	*34,292	272
Govt. source.....	*17,962	27
International ex-		
change .....	10,665	49
Purchase .....	*4,272	154
Copyright .....	*4,176	*497
Gift .....	*1,272	17
Domestic exchange--	*334	1
Total .....	72,973	1,017

\*Increase over previous year.

It is gratifying to note increases in all categories except one. Eliminating transfer receipts, which constitute non-current items, the year's increment totals over 38,000 new map publications, including multiple copies of some sheets. More than three-quarters of this total came via Government source or international exchange. This is concrete evidence that map publishing is becoming more and more an accepted governmental responsibility.

## Transfer

The bulk of non-current maps come by transfer from other agencies of the Federal Government. In the last decade such acquisitions have been beyond the accessioning and processing capacities of the Map Division staff. An unprocessed backlog, estimated to include half a million maps, has consequently piled up.

Special map processing projects, employing graduate students from various university geography departments, have been conducted during the past five summers. They have materially reduced the backlog but, because additional transfers

are received periodically, the unprocessed arrearage still looms large, and occupies storage space needed for other purposes. During the past 12 months 34,292 maps, received by transfer, were accessioned. An additional 87 boxes and 44 rolls of transfer maps were placed in the stockpile.

The Department of State, the Army Map Service, the National Archives, and the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center were, as in previous years, among the major contributors of transfer maps. Large shipments were also received from the Public Roads Administration and the Smithsonian Institution. Other agencies contributed smaller quantities of maps.

### Government Source

Maps published by Federal, State, county, and local administrations and agencies in the United States are listed under this heading. The 17,962 maps received represent an increase of 12.4 per cent over the previous year. Almost half the current maps acquired were Government publications. This total is the highest on record with the exception of the year 1948 when Government maps which had been published during the war years were distributed.

As might be expected, the Federal Government dominated the map-publishing field, contributing more than 13,000 sheets. Twenty-three map-producing agencies are included in the acquisitions lists, although the lion's share, as in former years, came from the Army Map Service (more than 8,000 sheets), the Geological Survey (2,500 sheets), and the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (850 sheets).

The Army Map Service and the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center produce maps primarily for military and defense purposes. The cartographic needs of civilians are met by the Geological Sur-

vey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Soil Conservation Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Great Lakes Survey, the Mississippi River Commission, and a number of other less active producers.

An increased production rate of Geological Survey quadrangles during the last five years is an especially welcome development in the domestic mapping program. The familiar quadrangles, which comprise parts of the National Topographic Atlas, are the basic topographic maps of the United States. They serve civilians in a variety of capacities, ranging from hiking and camping guides to assisting in the location or relocation of highways and railroads, or the planning of new communities.

Topographic quadrangles have been published at various scales. Prior to World War II the most common scale was 1:62,500 or approximately one inch to the mile. While many sheets are still published at this scale, the standard unit today is 1:24,000 or one inch to 2,000 feet.

The need for better maps, demonstrated during the war years, and improved mapping instruments and techniques developed over the past two decades, have contributed to the increased quadrangle output. The Geological Survey reported recently that, with added funds supplied for the purpose since the war, it has been possible to step up the rate of new topographic mapping from about 12,000 square miles in 1943 to about 133,000 square miles in 1955. The output of new quadrangles at present is approximately 1,500 per year.

Figures on sales and distribution of topographical quadrangles are indicative of the enlarged map-consciousness of the public as well as of the more complete map coverage now available. In 1940 the Geological Survey distributed 704,300

maps, whereas in 1955 total distribution exceeded 3,000,000 sheets.

Because much of the mapping is done through cooperative programs with State agencies, mapping density is uneven. Only a few States have active and systematic mapping programs. About a dozen States have been completely mapped, but for most of these the surveys were made some years ago and many quadrangles need revision. Only Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Kentucky are completely covered by modern mapping.

The last quadrangle of the topographic map of Kentucky was published in April 1956. Some 780 quadrangles, at the scale of 1:24,000, were required to cover the State's 40,395 square miles. The mapping of Kentucky is an especially noteworthy achievement, for it was completed within a scheduled five-year period. The work was accomplished by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. In accordance with the accepted arrangement in State cooperative mapping programs, the State of Kentucky appropriated \$3,180,000 toward the cost of mapping, a sum which was matched dollar-for-dollar by the Federal Government. Other States, for which a number of new quadrangles were published in the past year, include California, Florida, Washington, Tennessee, Missouri, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. An active program of mapping is also being conducted in the Territory of Alaska.

Topographic quadrangles have long been used in the classroom, especially for teaching physical geography. Selected sets of 25, 50, and 100 sheets illustrating representative land forms have been particularly popular and useful. To replace earlier selections, which included many old and out-of-print maps, the Geological Survey released, early in 1956, new series of 25 and 100 maps illustrating a wide

variety of physiographic features. Each selection is accompanied by a map entitled "Physical Divisions of the United States," on the verso of which the quadrangles are listed alphabetically by State as well as categorically by feature.

Descriptions of 100 topographic quadrangles, illustrating rural settlement patterns in the United States, have been prepared by a committee of the Division of Earth Sciences, National Research Council. The report (not accompanied by maps) is available from the National Research Council, Washington 25, D. C.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the Commerce Department, has responsibility for preparing aeronautical charts of the United States, as well as sailing and harbor charts for the coastal waters of the country. New and revised sheets of standard aeronautical and nautical series were included in the 900-odd acquisitions from this agency.

Of special interest in view of current Antarctic explorations is a new and detailed base map entitled *Antarctic Area Stations, U. S. Navy Operation "Deep-freeze" 1955-56 and International Geophysical Year 1957-58*. It was published by the U. S. Hydrographic Office for use by operational units in the Antarctic. The chart, which is at the scale of 1:11,250,000, shows observation stations now established or projected in connection with operations for the International Geophysical Year.

Some 5,000 maps were received from State, county, and local governmental offices. They include road maps from highway departments of 20 States, geology, mineral, and resource maps from some half dozen State geological surveys or departments of natural resources; and recreation, fishing, and hunting maps from departments of fish and game, or of parks and recreation. Regrettably, few State or local agencies have automatic distribution of

their map publications, and only about half the States are represented in the list of accessions. Maps of counties and cities, published by local governments, are particularly difficult to procure.

Government mapping agencies in the United States have not devoted much attention to atlas publication, and the number acquired is quite small. As noted in previous reports, a number of foreign countries have produced, or have in preparation, national atlases. Geographers, cartographers, historians, and other social and physical scientists in this country have long hoped that a national atlas of the United States might be published. Physical and financial problems of compiling and publishing such a volume have, up to now, deterred both commercial and governmental mapmakers.

About two years ago the National Research Council's Division of Earth Sciences established a Committee on a National Atlas of the United States to attempt to find a solution to the problem. After careful consideration, the committee proposed compilation of a looseleaf atlas to include maps prepared by various governmental or commercial publishers. To insure uniformity in sheet size and format, the committee drew up a set of recommendations on "Map Standardization for a Loose-Leaf National Atlas." The first agency to prepare maps in accordance with these standards was the Weather Bureau, which issued a series of maps of the United States showing temperature deviation by months. Other agencies have maps in preparation for this new series.

The Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the Foreign Operations Administration, issued the first part of *Census Atlas Maps of Latin America* towards the end of 1955. This section of the atlas, covering Central America, was prepared under the direction of F. Webster McBryde. The first four maps show land

forms, climate, natural vegetation, and roads and railroads of Central America as a whole. The remaining five are of Guatemala and British Honduras, Honduras and El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

### International Exchange

As noted in previous reports, international exchanges and foreign map purchases are negotiated through an informal Inter-Agency Foreign Map Procurement Coordination Committee. The number of State Department geographic attachés who serve as foreign representatives of the Committee has, unfortunately, been reduced during the past two years owing to budgetary conditions. The effect of this curtailment is evident in international exchange acquisitions, which show 2,200 fewer maps than for last year. Moreover, the current year's total of 10,665 sheets represents only 54 percent of total acquisitions by international exchange in the peak year 1954.

While maps were received from 59 countries or dependencies, the bulk of the shipments came from some 10 or 15 major producers. Great Britain again contributed the largest number, with more than 1,600 maps, most of which were published by the Ordnance Survey, the Directorate of Military Surveys, the Admiralty, and the Directorate of Colonial Surveys. Almost a thousand maps came from France's Bibliothèque Nationale, Institut Géographique National, and Direction de la Documentation.

The 700-odd maps received from Canada represent virtually the entire annual production of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, as well as significant shipments from official mapping agencies in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec.



Between 200 and 300 maps each were received from Finland, Ireland, Argentina, Israel, Italy, Spain, and the Sudan. Receipts from the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Brazil were slightly under 200 sheets.

The Map Division's acquisitions staff, in cooperation with the staff of the inter-agency procurement committee, prepared "want" lists and conducted negotiations by mail with countries not visited by a geographic attaché for several years. In Central and South America, significant quantities of maps were obtained through the cooperation of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey. Forty-nine atlases were acquired by exchanges with foreign countries, a decline of almost a third from last year's total.

### Purchases

The number of maps (4,272) and atlases (154) acquired by purchase represent gains, respectively, of 7 and 21 percent over the previous year. Available purchase funds were devoted for the most part to foreign map and atlas publications not obtainable through international exchange. Purchases were especially heavy in Germany for new sheets of the *Grundkarte* (1:5,000), issued by the Amt für Landesaufnahme, and of the 1:25,000 and 1:100,000 topographic series, for plans of a number of German cities and for several recently published historical and regional atlases. In the latter category are sheets for several of the planning atlases which are being prepared as parts of the *Deutscher Planungsatlas*, prepared by various planning agencies under the general coordination of the Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung in Hanover.

Hermann Lautensach is the editor of *Atlas zur Erdkunde*, a German world atlas, the second edition of which was published in 1955 by Keyser of Heidelberg. It in-

cludes 146 pages of maps, most of which are of the physical-political type. *Goldmanns Grosser Weltatlas*, published at Munich in 1955 by the Wilhelm Goldmann Verlag, is largely based on Herbert Bayer's *World Geo-graphic Atlas*, published in 1953 by the Container Corporation of America.

In Great Britain purchases were made of selected plans of cities, and of new and revised editions of atlases issued by commercial publishers. An especially welcome atlas purchase is the third volume (1955) of *The Times Atlas of the World*. This volume, covering northern Europe, is actually the first of five volumes which will comprise one of the most ambitious world atlas projects ever undertaken. The *Times Atlas* is issued by The Times Publishing Company of London, and is edited by John Bartholomew of the Geographical Institute in Edinburgh. The maps show generalized relief by color gradients, and the volume includes a comprehensive index-gazetteer.

The Oxford University Press in 1955 published the *Oxford Home Atlas of the World*, which is a general edition of the *Oxford School Atlas*. It is in small format, with relief shown on the maps by a combination of color tints and shading. *The U. S. S. R. and Eastern Europe* (1956) is the first of a series of regional economic atlases which the Oxford University Press is publishing. The series "aims to enlarge on the information set out in the *Oxford Economic Atlas of the World*, and at the same time presents other aspects of the geography of important regions of the world." The USSR atlas has 134 pages of maps, text, and index.

The *Atlas of Economic Geography*, by Johannes Humlum, was published by Meiklejohn & Son of London. This is actually an English translation of the fourth edition of the compiler's *Kulturgeografisk atlas* (1955). The three earlier

editions were intended primarily for use in Scandinavia. For the fourth edition, however, map volumes are published in English, French, and German as well as in the original Danish. The greater part of the atlas consists of world maps based on economic statistical data for individual states. It is concerned with making a systematic, quantitative comparison between countries as to economic activities.

Plans of cities and several atlases were among purchases made from France. These included the *Atlas de géographie alimentaire*, published in 1954 by the Direction de la Documentation, and Pierre Gourou's *Atlas classique*, also published in 1954 by Hachette of Paris. The latter is limited to France and the French Union, and is designed for classroom use. Additional plates were received for the *Atlas de France*, described in last year's report, bringing the total to 53. By special arrangement, photocopies were purchased of a number of manuscript maps relating to America in the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Supplements were also purchased for the *Atlas de Belgique* and the *Atlas över Sverige*, which were described in last year's report. Another Swedish acquisition is *Tidens världsatlas*, published at Stockholm in 1953 by the Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt. This is a small general world atlas with a fairly extensive place-name index.

From Italy came a number of additional plates for the looseleaf revision of the *Atlante Internazionale* which is being issued serially by the Touring Club Italiano. Spain's Instituto Forestal de Investigaciones y Experiencias published *Mapa Forestal de la Provincia de Lérida* in 1954. Compiled under the direction of Jaime Jordán de Urrés y Azara, this forest map of Lérida Province is at the scale of 1:1,000,000 and is issued in 18 sections folded in a small portfolio. There is an accom-

panying text volume of 140 pages with a number of illustrations and several fold-in maps.

An especially distinctive acquisition from Spain is Francisco Vindel's folio volume of facsimiles of *Mapas de América en los libros españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII* (Madrid, 1955). The edition is limited to 520 numbered copies and is printed on paper specially designed to give clear facsimiles. The books from which the reproductions were made were published between 1503 and 1798. The 241 facsimiles represent contributions of many cartographers, among them Pedro de Medina and Antonio de Herrera. The reproductions are arranged in chronological order and include indexes by author and by maps and regions. Map facsimiles are preceded by the title page and colophon of the book in which they originally were published. There is also a brief descriptive text for each facsimile.

Another valued accession is the second volume of *Cartografía de ultramar*, published in 1953 by Spain's Servicios Geográfico e Histórico del Ejército. It includes a portfolio of maps and a text volume. The former comprises reproductions of 138 facsimiles of maps relating to the present limits of the United States and Canada for the period 1565 to 1819. The maps from which the reproductions were made are in the collections of the Servicio Histórico Militar and Servicio Geográfico del Ejército. The text volume of 582 pages presents the toponymy of the maps assembled in the portfolio.

A monograph by Michael Avi-Yonah, *The Madaba Mosaic Map*, including a full color reproduction of the map in 12 plates, was published in 1954 by the Israel Exploration Society. This is the first English work about this interesting and unique map of ancient Palestine, which was discovered in 1884 on the floor of an early church at Madaba. The map is described

as "the only extant cartographical representation of ancient Palestine, with the exception of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*." The original measures 32 feet long and 16 feet wide and shows both natural and cultural features. The facsimile, when joined, measures 23 by 34 inches. The Madaba mosaic map is believed to have been made between 560 and 565 A. D.

Among acquisitions from South America is the *Atlas geográfico del Peru* (Lima, 1955). It includes individual maps of each of the 23 provinces of the country. The maps are blue line print reproductions and are folded into a looseleaf binder.

Noteworthy accessions from the Far East are 44 sheets of the Geological Survey of Japan, at the scale of 1: 75,000, and 48 sheets of the Survey of Indochina. A number of city plans were received from Australia and the Republic of the Philippines.

There are also several interesting new African items, including 36 sheets of the Survey of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, and a Survey of the Gold Coast in 19 sheets. Atlas collections were augmented by new sheets of the *Atlas général du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi*, issued by the Institut Royal Colonial Belge in Brussels. The first plates were published in 1948.

Acquisitions of older materials were limited to some eight atlases of American towns and counties published toward the close of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. They cover the counties of Clinton, Hendricks, Knox, and Montgomery in Indiana, and the towns of Brookline, Hyde Park, Newton, and Swampscott in Massachusetts. The county and town atlases include detailed maps showing, in many instances, farm acreages and ownership. Some have illustrations of public buildings and farmsteads, as well as portraits of prominent citizens of the period. They are useful and valuable,

therefore, in local history and genealogical studies. The Map Division's holdings of such atlases number several thousand, with the best coverage for States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers.

### Copyright Deposit

Acquisitions through the Copyright Office numbered 4,176 maps, 497 atlases, and a scattering of globes and relief models. Almost half the year's atlas receipts came as copyright deposits. Among them were standard and popular works of American commercial publishers in new or revised editions. Rand McNally and Company issued revised editions of the *Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide*, the *Cosmopolitan Atlas*, and several smaller atlas publications. A 1956 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica World Atlas* was also received.

C. S. Hammond & Company deposited new editions of its *Ambassador*, *International*, and *Advanced Reference* atlases. The new *Sears Family World Atlas*, published by Sears, Roebuck and Company, is made up of maps bearing the Hammond copyright. Hammond also copyrighted a "United States Naval Academy Edition" of its *American History Atlas* and a "United States Air Force Academy Edition" of its general *Historical Atlas*.

The *Atlas of Western Civilization* is an English version of Frederick van der Meer's *Atlas van de westerse beschaving*, published in Amsterdam in 1951. The introduction states that the "atlas is primarily intended for those who are prepared to browse long and imaginatively over maps."

The *Atlas of Paleographic Maps of North America* presents a series of maps compiled by the late Charles Schuchert of Yale University. The introduction was prepared by Carl O. Dunbar, former associate of Professor Schuchert, and the

book was published by John Wiley in 1955. It includes 84 maps of North America portraying various stages in its stratigraphic history.

Almost all globes acquired by the Library come through the Copyright Office. Some 10 or 12 are received each year. They consist for the most part of table-model globes ranging from 3 or 4 inches to 15 or 18 inches in diameter. Some are for classrooms, while others are more decorative and are intended for home adornment and use. In recent years a number of games using a globe as a base have been copyrighted.

Since World War II, plastic relief models have been developed by commercial producers for classroom use, for business and industry, and as wall decorations for the home. The Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia was one of the first commercial companies to prepare such maps and continues to be a major producer. During the past year Aero Service published plastic models of the States of California and Wisconsin.

Panoramic Studios, also of Philadelphia, placed in production a series of plastic "earth curved relief maps." They are in the form of circular plaques, representing portions of the globe. Maps centered on Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, and the North Pole were copyrighted during the year.

As noted above, map publishing today is primarily a function of large Government agencies. The various steps in surveying, compiling, drafting, and reproducing official maps are highly technical and specialized and involve the use of expensive and complicated instruments and machinery. Each operation is performed in accordance with rigid specification standards. The finished maps are, therefore, uniform in size and appearance, and may represent the cooperative abilities and labor of as many as several dozen persons. While

Government maps are highly accurate and unquestionably useful, and may even be quite attractive, the manner in which they are produced provides little opportunity or incentive for personal experimentation or artistic expression.

Happily, individualistic cartography is not wholly dead, as is readily apparent from an examination of copyright maps. Included in them are not only unique and interesting examples of cartographic artistry, but a varied assortment of topical maps representing almost every portrayable subject.

Road maps continue to lead in output with the "Big Three" of gas maps (General Drafting Co., H. M. Gousha, and Rand McNally & Company) providing most of the oil company maps. Also major producers of road maps are the American Automobile Association and State and local automobile clubs and associations.

Another large group of copyright maps are those prepared for the oil and gas industry, variously described as "controlled regional base maps," "petroleum ownership maps," "regional magnetic maps," "ownership and lease maps," or "oil and gas maps." Based on aerial photography, they are published in large sheets as blue line prints. Areas mapped are principally in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States, where most of the map producers are also located. Among the latter are Charles F. Metsker, Heydrick Mapping Co., Midcontinent Map Co., Muldrow Aerial Surveys Corp., Petroleum Ownership Map Co., and Tobin Aerial Surveys.

The current interest in mineral prospecting in the western part of the country, particularly for uranium, has stimulated a number of private cartographers to prepare maps. Representative of this group are B. Bernstein's *Uranium Location Map, State of Arizona*; the *Uranium Prospector's Map of the United States*, by Otto Bernath



and Calvin O. Brewster; Jeppesen and Company's *Map of Oil, Gas and Uranium Resources of Colorado*; Bell Mapping and Engineering Company's *Uranium Geological Map of Southeastern Utah*; and J. E. Sluter's *Uranium Map of Arizona*, all deposited for copyright in 1955.

Commercial publishers and chambers of commerce are important producers of city maps and plans. Among copyright claimants for significant numbers of such maps are Interstate Publishing Company, Hearne Brothers, Price and Lee, Rand McNally and Company, and Thomas Brothers.

Maps designed for recreation comprise another interesting class of copyright deposits. Prepared to attract tourists and visitors are *Sun and Fun in the State of Florida*, by Palm Press; Leon A. Dickenson's *Vacation Map of the Coast of Maine*; William Wright's *Treasure Hunter's Map of California*; and William B. Keller's *Historical-Political Map of Pennsylvania*. For more active fun are *Chicago Area Golf Guide*, delineated by F. W. Kahles and Kent Nichols; *Canoe Routes of the Superior National Forest and Quetico Provincial Park*, prepared by the W. A. Fisher Company; *Sacramento Delta Fishing Map*, by Fred Gordon, Jr.; and Randall D. Sale's *Necedah [Wisconsin] Bowhunter's Map*.

Marketing and trading area maps were copyrighted by newspaper and magazine publishers, advertising agencies, and market research groups. Other interesting special subject maps deposited in 1955 are Wayne Hochstettler's *Map of the Swiss Cheese Center of Ohio*, Arthur Carlson's *Atlantic Hurricane Plotting Map*, and *World Distribution of Leishmaniasis*, copyrighted by the American Geographical Society.

Listings of all maps and atlases deposited for copyright, as well as names and addresses of registrants, are published in the

*Catalog of Copyright Entries, Third Series, Maps and Atlases*, which is issued semiannually by the Copyright Office.

Copyright maps and atlases are deposited in duplicate copies. For many years the Map Division placed one copy in the geographical file while the second was filed by registry number in a "Second Copyright Collection." Search was made in the latter only at rare intervals. In the interests of conserving space and eliminating surplus materials the decision was made, several years ago, to discontinue the "Second Copyright Collection."

Second copies of maps and atlases, not desired for the regular geographical files, are now used in international or domestic exchanges. Steps have also been taken to dispose of the accumulation of non-current "second copyrights." One large segment of this collection is made up of Sanborn insurance maps and atlases. Because of their potential use in local historical studies these materials have been offered on exchange to large public and university libraries. A significant portion of Sanborn material has been sent out on such exchanges and additional shipments are planned. Similar arrangements have been made for disposing of miscellaneous second copyright maps of earlier date.

### Gifts

Maps acquired by gift (1,272) were slightly greater in number than in 1955, but gift atlases were fewer in number (17). Maps presented by foreign official mapping agencies comprised the greatest share. They included 29 maps from the Bureau of Telecommunications, and 20 maps from the Director of Lands, of the Republic of the Philippines. The Director of Surveys, Nyasaland, presented 14, and 18 came from the Technical Cooperation Administration in Iran. Other welcome gifts were received from the Royal Survey Department,

Thailand, the Arbeitsdirektoratet, Oslo, Norway, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Mexico City, Mexico. The Embassy of Iraq was the donor of a colorful facsimile of a twelfth-century map of the world by al-Idrisī. The reproduction is in six sheets, each measuring 18 by 26 inches.

A number of individual donors added to the collections, principally maps published during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Dr. Shannon McCune, distinguished geographer and orientalist and Provost of the University of Massachusetts, presented an eighteenth-century Japanese world map entitled *Nansenbushū bankoku shōka no zu*. This map, published in 1710, became the prototype for succeeding Buddhist representations of the world. They combine fact and fancy, and show little influence by or relationship to European cartography of the period.

### Domestic Exchange

The Map Division endeavors to maintain cordial relations with map libraries and map librarians, as well as with geographers and cartographers, in institutions throughout the country. Domestic exchanges are conducted with many such institutions. The number of items received through such exchange is small, because the Library's collections of maps and atlases are so extensive and comprehensive in comparison with other libraries, and because its acquisitions contacts and program are better developed. Consequently only 334 maps were received by domestic exchange. Contributing institutions included the American Geographical

Society, the William L. Clements Library, Michigan State College Library, and the University of Illinois Library.

Domestic exchanges also provide a channel through which the Library disposes of many of its surplus maps and atlases. As noted above, old editions of "second copyright" maps are now being distributed to other institutions. Duplicate items from the transfer backlog, not required for the Library's collections, are also made available on exchange. More than 100,000 maps and some 7,600 atlases were thus sent out during the past year. In addition to building up goodwill, such shipments also serve the purpose of strengthening map holdings in other American libraries. This should ultimately result in less dependence by these institutions upon the Library of Congress in filling cartographic reference requests.

No complete listing of acquisitions is possible because of the volume of maps and atlases received in the Map Division. Selected new items are described regularly in "Distinctive Recent Maps," published quarterly in *Surveying and Mapping*. Listings also appear from time to time in the *Journal of Geography*, *Professional Geographer*, the *Bulletin of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association* and the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. Maps and atlases, official and nonofficial, which are published in the United States, are listed in *Bibliographie cartographique internationale*, an annual publication.

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# Law

**D**URING the period May 1, 1955, through April 30, 1956, the Law Library received for its permanent collections 17,519 volumes and 6,229 pamphlets, a total of 23,748 pieces. These may be divided by Law Library Sections which acquired them as follows:

Section:	Pieces	Percentage
American-British Law		
United States-----	9,533	40.0
British Common-		
wealth-----	2,060	8.8
Far Eastern Law-----	*172	0.7
Foreign Law-----	8,948	37.7
Latin American Law	3,035	12.8

\*An estimated 711 volumes of Japanese, 50 volumes of Korean, and 123 volumes of Chinese law were received through the Orientalia Division. No count was made of Thai, Burmese, Indochinese, and Indonesian material.

These volumes and pamphlets were received from the following sources:

Source	Pieces	Percentage
Purchase -----	11,186	47
Copyright deposit---	2,572	11
All other sources----	9,990	42

In addition, 14,332 pieces of records and briefs were acquired from the following sources:

Court	Pieces
U. S. Supreme Court-----	5,238
U. S. Circuit Courts-----	7,276
U. S. Court of Claims-----	1,594
Miscellaneous Courts-----	224

An estimated 100,000 unbound issues of periodicals and serials were also added to the Law Library collection, as well as an estimated 1,200 issues of Far Eastern legal serials; and more than 11,300 temporary pocket parts were recorded and inserted in 327 sets.

## United States

A considerable number of early rare session laws were obtained, mainly consisting of original printings of colonial and early State laws for Connecticut, briefly mentioned in last year's acquisition report.<sup>1</sup>

The statutes which antedate the Revolutionary War include: *Acts and Laws Passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Colony of Connecticut. . .*, October 1716, pp. 215-18 (Evans 1809); and subsequent sessions for October 1719, pp. 245-52 (Evans 2021); May 1720, pp. 253-56 (Evans 2107); May 1723, pp. 287-94 (Evans 2423); and May 1757, pp. 313-17 (Evans 7877).

Seventeen other separate original printings of Connecticut legislative sessions extending from the year 1781 to 1794 were also added to the collections. The purchase of this run of sessions is probably the greatest number of Connecticut acts obtained in one year for a long time past and adds 22 items of early legal Americana listed in Evans.

Several rare volumes of American Indian tribal nation statutes deserve special mention. This type of legislation possesses a definite historical value and, according to a contemporary bibliographer, was an "important record of an increasingly unified effort by a more or less concentrated group of Indian tribes to adjust themselves to changing conditions by means of self-government under constitutional forms observed to be successfully employed by the

<sup>1</sup> *QJCA*, XII (August 1955), 187.



whites." (Preface to Lester Hargrett's *A Bibliography of the Constitutions and Laws of the American Indians*, Cambridge, 1947.)

The volumes added include one for the Cherokee Nation, *Laws and Joint Resolutions of the National Council* for the sessions of 1876, 1877, and the extra session of 1878, published at Tahlequah in 1878 (Hargrett 39); and three for the Choctaw Nation, printings of *Laws* for the sessions of the General Council for the year 1890 (Paris, Texas, 1890), for 1893 (Atoka, Ind. Terr., 1894), and for 1894 (Antlers, Ind. Terr., 1895). These are listed in Hargrett as nos. 146, 154, and 157, respectively.

Operation of the copyright law insures a steady flow into the collections of a considerable number of current American law books. This source, combined with several other types of acquisition—the deposit of materials under Federal and State legislation, gifts and books acquired by exchange, and selective purchases—produced an excellent coverage of publications for the period under review. Altogether, thousands of volumes of statutes, court reports, legal treatises and periodicals, and collateral American law materials were received. Probably the year's most noteworthy achievement, aside from the maintenance of a fully current American law library and one practically complete in all respects, was the strengthening of the tax law collections by two special purchases. The first was the procurement of a current complete set of the *All-State Tax Reports* of Commerce Clearing House. This service, in loose-leaf form, contains material on the taxation laws of all 48 States and the District of Columbia, and, in addition to the latest texts of all the tax laws, includes regulations implementing the law, *i.e.*, rulings, decisions, and forms. An important feature is that changes in the

law, and the latest reports and rulings, are promptly received.

The other step, which was directed to the improvement of the Federal tax collection, was the subscription to a microcard edition of the Internal Revenue Service's collection of legislative history of Federal tax statutes. There is no denying that the law of Federal taxation is one of the most important branches of the law at the present time. This is true chiefly for the reason that each succeeding, newly enacted Federal Internal Revenue Code is more embracing and complex. The microcard service includes all Congressional tax bills as introduced, amended, and reamended, a copy of the hearings held by the Congressional committees thereon and a copy respectively of the Committee report and of the reports made by governmental and other interested parties, the debates, the acts, and finally the statutes. The period encompassed by the Internal Revenue Service's collection includes not only the period beginning with the Sixteenth Amendment (Federal Tax Amendment) to the present, but covers earlier Federal revenue laws as well.

By means of this vast concentrated collection of documentary material research in the history and development of tax legislation is immeasurably facilitated.

## British Commonwealth of Nations

### STATUTE BOOKS

Outstanding in interest and rarity is a beautiful copy of the next to the oldest collection of British statutes, entitled *Nova statuta*. A detailed description of this work and an account of its place in British history appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.<sup>2</sup>

Another collection of statutes acquired, certainly not as rare as the work noted

<sup>2</sup> See p. 207.

above, but still an important addition to British statutory material, is the *Collection in English, of the Statutes Now in Force, Continued from the Beginning of Magna Charta, Made in the 9. yeere of the Reigne of King H. 3 until the Ende of the Session of Parliament Holden in the 23. Yeere of the Reigne of our Gracious Queene Elizabeth under Title Placed by Order of Alphabet*, printed at London by Christopher Barker in 1583 (Beale S. 67).

#### TEXTBOOKS AND BOOKS OF PRACTICE

According to Beale, there are 10 printed editions of the tract *Diversite de courtes, lour iurisdictions, et alia necessaria et utilia*. The date of the original manuscript is not definitely known; Coke, in 2 *Institutes*, 552, places it during the reign of Edward III, while Holdsworth gives the time as probably during Henry VIII's reign. The *Diversite de courtes* is an exposition of the function and procedure of the Courts of Marshalsey, King's Bench, Common Bench, Chancery, and Exchequer. It also covers the practice of the inferior courts of the time and discusses the lore about appeals and battle, the coroner's inquest, and trial in writ of right and false swearing. The latest addition to this series of treatises, the edition of 1545 (Beale T. 129), was acquired, the fourth in the Law Library's collection.

Books on the office of justice of the peace might be considered standard texts on criminal law of England during the sixteenth century. The office was created early in the fourteenth century. He was initially termed a conservator of the peace but, as time passed, his duties increased to include the return of indictments and the remand of those indicted for trial. In 1344, justices of the peace were authorized by statute to hear and determine felonies and trespasses. By additional legislation passed in 1360, they were assigned to every county in the realm, empowered to keep

the peace, to arrest and imprison offenders, to imprison and take surety of suspected persons, and to hear and determine felonies and trespasses. They were appointed by the Crown and were of the landed gentry. In point of fact, they were the permanent rulers of the county.

The importance of the office of the justice of the peace in sixteenth-century England is made evident by the great number of tracts published on the duties and practice of this official. Dr. Bertha Putnam, in her bibliographical study which appeared as volume 7 of the *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History* under the title *Early Treatises on the Practice of the Justices of the Peace in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, lists 57 editions printed between the years 1506 and 1599.

By reason of the fact that the office and duties of the justice of peace in England during this period developed in importance with the years, the Law Library has tried to obtain as many different editions of this treatise as possible, on the assumption that new material appeared in succeeding editions. The one newly acquired carries the title *The Boke for a Justice of Peace Never So Well and Diligently Set Forthe* (London, 1546; Beale T., 147).

One of the earliest legal treatises which may be styled "literature of the common law" is a work of Thomas Phayer (or Phaer) called *A Newe Boke of Presidentes*, published in 1543. Phayer was born in Wales, was educated at Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, and became Crown solicitor for the Marches of Wales. His book is a comprehensive collection of all manner of documents including conveyances, bills and answers in Chancery, letters of safe-conduct, and letters of testimony. The need of a volume of this kind is emphasized somewhat rhetorically by the author in the preface of the first printing of his work in these words:

Euery good person that can wryte and reade and entendeth to haue any thyng to do among the common weale, must of very nede, for his owne advantage, apply his mynde somewhat unto this kynde of learnynge . . . that sheweth the makynge of those thynges, wherupon dependeth the welth and lyuyng of men, without whch [sic] thynges there can no tittle lawfullye be claymed, no landes nor houses purchased, no right recouered agaynst false usurpers, no sufficient testimonye of the actes of our auncestours, fynallye no man can be sure of hys owne lyuelod without helpe of euidence, which as a trusty anker, holdeth ye right of euery mans possessions safely and surely agaynst all troublous and stormy tempestes of iniuries, not of men only but of tyme also the consumer of all.

The title page of the edition acquired reads: *A Booke of Presidents Exactly Written in Manner of a Register, Newlie Corrected, with Addicions of Divers Necessarie Presidentes* (London, 1583; Beale T. 444). This brings the Library's coverage of this title to 11 separate editions out of 20 listed by Beale.

Land law was extremely important in England in the early fourteenth century. This fact gave rise to the appearance of a small tract, known as the *Olde Tenures*, written in the style of books of writs of an earlier time. It first appeared, according to the best authorities, during the reign of Edward III (1327-77). John Reeves, the English legal historian (*History of the English Law*, 1787 ed., vol. 3, p. 151), described it as "a scanty tract," and scanty it is indeed. However, it is important in the study of land law of the period. The edition acquired contains only 12 leaves and was printed, according to Beale, by Henry Smyth in 1545. It contains brief descriptions of types of tenures, of the kinds of estates available to tenants, of villeinage and villein tenure, of creditors' rights in land, and kinds of rents. The great English legist, Sir Thomas Littleton, it is said, modeled the arrangement of his famous book on tenures after the plan of the *Olde Tenures*.

#### YEAR-BOOKS

The Law Library's more than 300 English year-books constitute one of the finest collections in this country, and efforts are constantly made to add to them.

It cannot be said with certainty when year-books made their earliest appearance in British law. As they first were compiled before the days of the printing press, it is quite likely that an untold number of cases reported in this form have suffered the fate of other manuscripts. Maitland, the English legal writer, claims to have traced cases that went back as far as 1270, while Fitzherbert included in his *Abridgement* cases decided before 1300. Printed editions of year-books have been located that cover the period 1283-1535.

The contents of these decisions are of considerable practical use in that they make available to the law researcher the record of all the procedural moves made in actions during the formative days of English legal practice. They preceded even law textbooks in English law and more or less established the form and outline of those books.

The Library's latest acquisition is the year-book for the Michaelmas and Hilary terms of the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VI, published by Richard Tottell in 1562 (Beale R. 125). Its first page is captioned *De termino Michaelis anno duodecimo Henrici Sexti*.

#### INDIA AND PAKISTAN

There has been a tremendous increase in the publication of legal material in these two republics, the only members of the British Commonwealth having that status. Receipts of old and new law books from these countries were probably higher than in any previous year. Especially important, in the case of Pakistan, are two series of reports.

*The All-Pakistan Legal Decisions* has appeared in two volumes published each

year since 1949. The first volume consists of cases decided by the Privy Council, the High Courts of Dacca and Lahore and other Provincial High Courts, the Chief Court of Sind, and the Judicial Commissioners' Courts for Baluchistan and Peshawar, and revenue decisions for Punjab (Lahore, The All-Pakistan Legal Decisions, 1949—). The second volume contains the acts, ordinances, and notifications of the Federal Government as well as similar instruments for certain of the provinces, notably Baluchistan, East Bengal, Northwest Frontier Province, and West Punjab. To date, volumes for 1949-54 have been received. This series also is currently received in advance monthly parts.

The other publication, the *Pakistan Law Reports* (Lahore and Dacca, Superintendent, Government Printing) began appearing in 1948 and also consists of two annual volumes, one for cases determined by the High Court of Lahore and by the Federal Court of Pakistan on appeal from that court; the other, for the Province of Dacca, beginning in 1951, contains similar material. Reports for both series are received periodically in advance parts, thus keeping the service current.

### Latin America and Spain

A seventeenth-century Catalonian work by Antonio Oliba (Oliva) was acquired which is a variation of his earlier *Commentarius ad usaticum alium namq. de iure fisci, Lib. 10 constitutionum Cathaloniae*. The edition received bears additional wording as follows: *Parvum quidem opus ac levidense, sed tamen utile ac necessarium, ad legum & constitutionum Cathaloniae usaticorumq* (Barcelona, 1600). This is cited in Palau y Dulcet's bibliography (*Manual del librero Hispano-americano*, vol. 5 (1926), p. 345). This particular edition is not listed in the National

Union Catalog as being in any other American libraries.

A copy of a work which was ordered to be completely expurgated soon after its publication and which, consequently, became a rare item, was one of the year's acquisitions. This was Luis de Páramo's *De origine et progressu officii Sanctae Inquisitionis* (Madrid, 1598; 3 vols. in 1). This is cited by Palau y Dulcet (vol. 6, p. 32), and is mentioned as rare and valuable by Brunet (IV, 363). The *Enciclopedia universal* by Espasa also describes it as rare.

A thirteenth-century forerunner of labor unions was the famous *mesta* in Spain, which took in the wealthy sheep-raising industry, and later in a related sense, the teamsters or *carreteros*. The importance of the merino wool industry, lucrative and exclusive in Spain, was the spur to granting special privileges to owners of sheep herds, charters to their local guilds, and special regulation of the industry proper. The climate and geography of Spain made this necessarily a migratory industry, with annual movements to new pastures and waters to seek more favorable weather and satisfy other needs for the cattle. The routes which were perforce carved out by the annual peregrinations formed the basis of highways and roads, and much internal commerce was fostered by carriage of goods from one place to the other on the regular routes. The teamsters or *carreteros* made use of these roads also. Local meetings each year of owners and herders of sheep were held to sort out and restore sheep to rightful owners and to settle other types of disputes. These led to the local *concejos de la mesta*, and before the fifteenth century this profitable industry required a national or centralized handling through the *Concejo General de la Mesta*, of cabinet rank, and with rich patronage opportunities. This national council published various editions in compilation form of the charters, privileges,



regulations and other provisions touching on the sheep-raising industry and commerce carried on by the teamsters. The Library has acquired a seventeenth-century edition of this compilation, which has taken several forms since the fourteenth century. This particular edition is entitled *Libro de las leyes, privilegios y provisiones reales del Honrado Concejo de la Mesta General y Cabaña Real destos Reinos* (Madrid, 1681).

The Law Library was able to purchase a book which was apparently once in the possession of President James Buchanan, whose name in gold letters appears on the cover. This is a folio volume of "Photographic Exhibits in California Land Cases from the Mexican Archives," by the Special Agent of the United States, James F. Shunk (San Francisco, 1861). In addition to photographs of deeds covering grants and other documents filmed for use in specific cases where the titles involved were Spanish and Mexican, the volumes contain copies of signatures of governors and secretaries of California from Figueroa to Pío Pico, and also copies of two complete land grants. This work might prove useful in settling some claims pending at the present time, in which former Spanish and Mexican land-grant policy is involved.

A work by Fernando Vázquez de Menchaca, a famous sixteenth-century Renaissance internationalist, was also acquired. This is his principal and best-known contribution, *Controversiarum illustrium aliarumque usu frequentium* (Venice, 1564). Vázquez de Menchaca's work was cited and quoted by other early internationalists, including Hugo Grotius. The author was the representative of Philip II at the Council of Trent in 1563. The present acquisition deals with fundamental controversies including those between church and state, divine right and natural law, the doctrine of the freedom of the seas versus justified do-

minion by nations, and various international doctrines of peace and war.

## European Countries

### HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Several items were acquired which furnish some interesting highlights on the reception of Roman law in the Holy Roman Empire and strengthen the collections in a field where it was not well represented, i. e., the law of old German and Austrian states.

The scholarly treatment of postclassical Roman law barely existed in Italy about the middle of the sixth century, when Emperor Justinian introduced his codification there. After a meager existence of a few centuries it went into virtual decay. Then, on the discovery in Pisa, late in the eleventh century, of a complete manuscript of the *Digests*, the most important part of the Justinian codification, a great revival took place in the systematic study of law, which went hand in hand with a religious and cultural revival. The classical texts of the Roman law were greatly enriched by the succeeding schools of the glossators and the commentators, who brilliantly annotated and systematized the old texts. It was this highly developed legal science which made its way into various countries of Western Europe and last, but with greatest vigor, into Germany and Austria. Represented by highly trained jurists who referred to this new legal science as *ratio scripta* (written reason), it encountered in Germanic law a mass of loose customary law which was local and not organized according to any legal principle. It lived on largely in the memories of lay judges, as well as in a very few written records. At first the process of amalgamation was slow; then, in the fifteenth century, penetration of German law threatened to overwhelm it.

The greatest stimulus was given to the spread of Roman law in the Holy Roman Empire by the establishment in 1495 of a supreme court (*Reichskammergericht*), which, in effect, was commissioned to decide its cases according to common (i. e., Roman) law and to resort to local law merely as a subsidiary source. In practice this meant that the court took official notice of Roman law, whereas the local law had to be proved. Thus, any claimant who based his action on local law was at a great disadvantage. The proof of local law—which often even varied from village to village—was a difficult one and could hardly be accomplished unless it could be produced in a written source. This judicial policy spread throughout the Empire when local courts adopted a similar practice so that, in time, only that part of local law survived which was reduced to writing. (Sohm, Rudolf. *Institutionen, Geschichte und System des römischen Privatrechts*, 17th ed., Berlin, 1949, p. 153.) On the one hand, this increased the importance of the extant written sources immeasurably and, on the other, it led to increased activity and interest in the compilation and promulgation of territorial codes in the sixteenth century. (Schroeder, Richard. *Lehrbuch der deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*, 5th ed., Leipzig, 1907, p. 897.)

These codes, examples of which are described in the following, did not escape the influence of Roman law entirely as the compilers usually were men trained in Roman law and, indeed, were sometimes prone to brush aside domestic legal institutions in its favor. But in principle these codes represented an effort to preserve the local law from extinction and, as such, they were instrumental in passing on the heritage of Germanic law.

*Bavaria.* One such item is the *Churfürstlicher Pfaltz Fürstenthumbs in Obern*

*Bayern Landsordnung* (Amberg, 1599), bound with *Churfürstlicher Pfaltz Fürstenthumbs in Obern Bayern Landtrecht* (Amberg, 1606) and *Waldordnung der Obern Churfürstlichen Pfaltz inn Bayern* (Amberg, 1600). It contains several comprehensive codes of laws enacted at the end of the sixteenth century in the Palatinate as *Kurpfälzisches Landrecht*, which was introduced into Upper Bavaria under the second title given above. (Stobbe, Otto. *Handbuch des deutschen Privatrechts*, vol. 1, Berlin, 1893, pp. 98–99). Bound with this is the *Landsordnung*, which mostly contains police regulations of 1599 and a Forest Code of 1600. Like many other codes of this type this local law provided regulations where the legislation of the Reich (Holy Roman Empire) left many fields unregulated.

*Tyrol.* Another item, *Der fürstlichen Grafschaft Tirol Landsordnung* (Augsburg, 1526), is a comprehensive Tyrolean code which Schroeder describes as typically Germanic in content. (Schroeder, *op. cit.*, p. 899). One of the few codifications of the sixteenth century in which the influence of Roman law is weak, it incorporates the reforms necessitated by the revolutionary movement of the peasants, especially by the peasants' uprising of 1525 which resulted in the speedy completion of this code, thus enabling the lower estates, notably the peasants, to make their influence felt (Wopfner, Hermann. *Die Lage Tirols zu Ausgang des Mittelalters*, Berlin, 1908, pp. 189 *et seq.*).

The copy acquired is a very special one. It is elaborately printed on vellum in gothic type, with large woodcut initials elongated in red by hand. The title page is adorned with a coat-of-arms engraved on copper and artistically hand colored. It represents the coat-of-arms of Spain, with that of Tyrol on the right and that of Austria on the left (*see illustration*). The copy

bears the signature of Graf zu Sultz, governor, and Dr. Jacob Frankfurter, *Cammer-Procurator*.

*Styria*. An interesting document for Styria's legal history was acquired in *Landhanduest des löblichen Herzogthumbs Steyr darinnen keyserliche königliche vnnd landtsfürstliche Freyhaiten Statuta Landtsgebreuch und ander Satz: vnnd Ordnungen nach lengs begriffen* (Graz, 1635). Bound with it are *Des löblichen Fürstenthumbs Steyer Landt: vnd peinliche Gerichts Ordnung* (Graz, 1638); *Des löblichen Fürstenthumbs Steyer Gerichtsordnung* (Graz, 1620); and *Ordnung guter Policey* (Graz, 1588). This is bound in a richly tooled contemporary leather binding (see illustration).

The term *Handveste*, in medieval German, meant a document which reduces to writing a guarantee that the performance of certain acts or the exercise of certain rights would be considered legal. This institution was of particular importance in feudal relations and later on, therefore, the term came into use to designate a document upon which claims against superiors, especially a feudal lord, were based. In Styria after 1501 *Landhandfeste* appeared as the name of a law decreed by King Frederick IV in 1445. In the second half of the sixteenth century *Landhandfeste* became the technical term for a certain type of collection of legal acts, letters of confirmation, decisions of the princes, agreements, resolutions of the Diet, and similar documents of the Duchy of Styria.

The first of the four works in the volume acquired by the Library is a new edition of the *Landfeste* of 1583. The text of the older documents is in Latin, that of the newer ones in German. The other works contain the criminal code and code of criminal procedure as amended in 1574; the code of civil procedure with the amended text of 1618; and detailed regulations promulgated in 1577 concerning

such matters as expenditures for clothing and for marriage feasts, physician fees, and the like.

*Prussia*. Christoph Hartknoch's *Alt-und Neues Preussen; oder Preussischer Historien* (Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1684) is the work of a Polish historian and jurist whose contributions to the study of East Prussia are very important. It has been praised as "characterized by an accuracy and objectivity unusual for those times." (*Encyclopedja powszechna*, vol. VI, Warsaw, 1900, pp. 532-33).

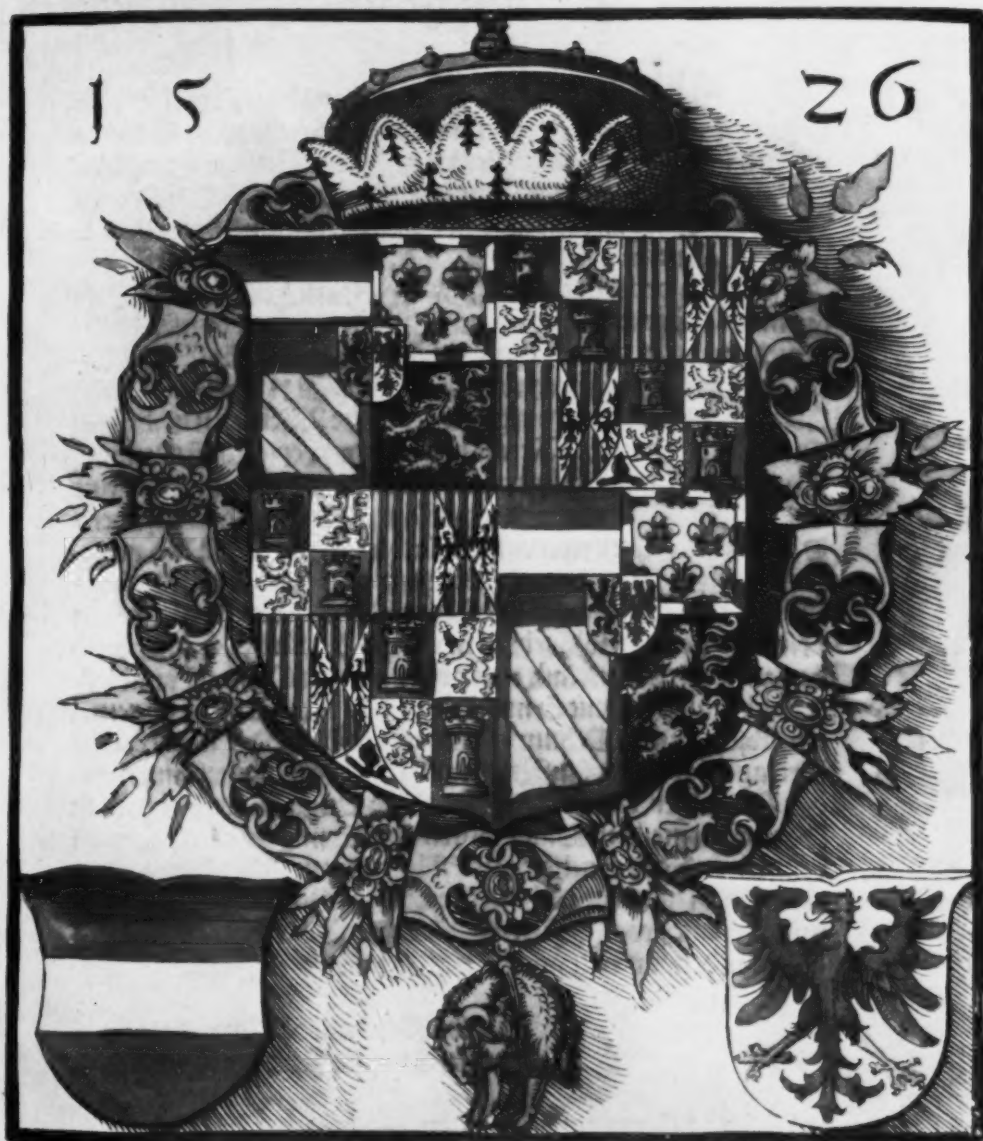
Several chapters of this work deal extensively with Prussian law, in particular "The Prussian Republic and Government," "The Prussian Laws," and "The Republic and the Form of Government of the Land of Prussia." Especially important are the author's attempts to reconstruct the law of the extinct Prussians, a Lithuanian pagan tribe which inhabited the area prior to the thirteenth century. On the basis of the facts of early history, this area is now claimed by Germans, Russians, Poles, and Lithuanians. After World War II part of it was incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Of great significance for later European codifications is *Jus provinciale Ducatus Prussiae* (Rostock, 1620-23), in four parts, a copy of which was acquired in a contemporary parchment binding. In modern times it was Prussia that emerged as the dominant political power among the German states as well as the forerunner among European nations in the systematic codification of its laws. Out of these compilations finally grew the system of codified statutes adopted in most of the West European countries. There were several comprehensive consecutive codifications of Prussian law, which culminated in the Prussian *Landrecht* of 1793, the rival of the Napoleonic Codes and the Austrian Codes.

The work acquired is one of the earliest predecessors of the Prussian *Landrecht* and



# Der Fürstlichen Graffschaft Tirol Landordnung.

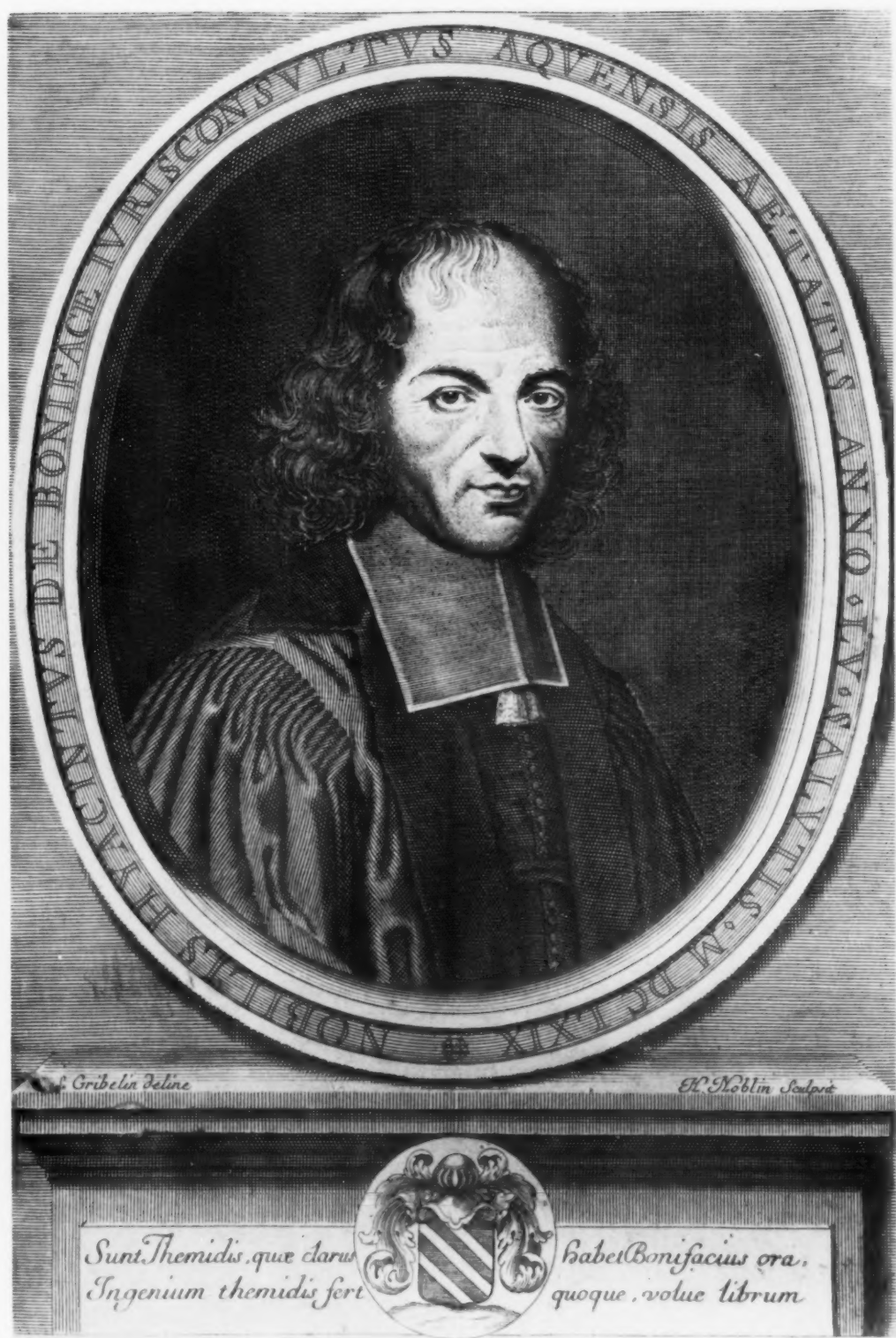


Mit Kayserlicher Maiestat / vnn  
Fürstlicher durchleüchtigkeit von  
Osterreich zc. gnad vn̄ Freibaiten.

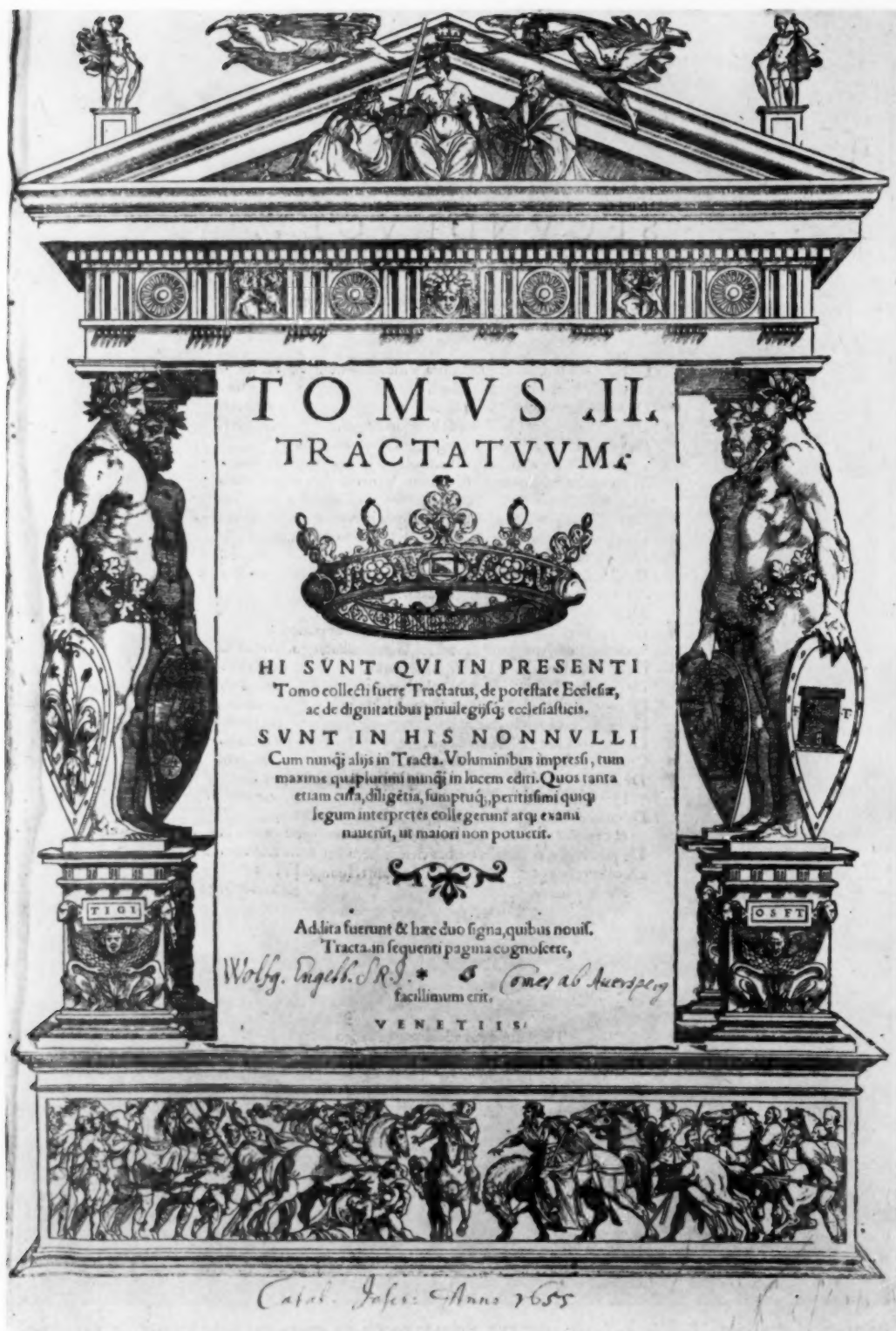
*Title page of DER FÜRSTLICHEN GRAFSCHAFT TIROL LANDSORDNUNG (Augsburg, 1526).*



Binding of LANNDHANDUEST (Graz 1635), showing a tooled dedication to Count Auersperg.



Portrait of Hyacinthe Boniface, from ARRESTS NOTABLES DE LA COUR DU PARLEMENT DE PROVENCE (Lyon, 1708).



Title page of second volume of TRACTATUS OMNES (Venice, 1548-50).



is therefore of importance not only as a source of German law of its time but also as one of the first steps towards the development of the codified statutes which evolved in Western Europe. (Dernburg, Heinrich. *Lehrbuch des preussischen Privatrechts und der Privatrechtsnormen des Reichs*, vol. I, Halle, 1879, p. 5; Estreicher, Karol. *Bibliografia polska*, vol. VII, Krakow, 1901, p. 686).

The compilation covers judicial procedure, wills, property, contracts, and criminal law. It sought to blend the customary law with the Roman law principles into the law of a particular German Land (*Landrecht*). Schroeder mentions this particular code as one of the most important *Landrechte* of its time. (Schroeder, *op cit.*, p. 900). The National Union Catalog does not list any other copy in the United States.

*City-States*. A parallel trend of codification went on in the cities. One of the most important city codes, and one which succumbed to the influence of Roman law to a greater extent, is the *Reformation der Stat Franckenfort am-Meine des heilgē Romischē Richs Cāmer anno 1509* (Mainz, 1509). It is of particular interest among the early codes enacted in the sixteenth century in the individual city-states of the Holy Roman Empire. In contradistinction to other *Reformationen*, it is chiefly concerned with procedure, but it also covers the law of inheritance, of marital property rights, the law of pledge and guardianship, where the absolute principles of Francofortian law were replaced by those of Roman law. It is a more romanized specimen of city law than the *Wormser Reformation* of 1498. (Beyerle, Franz. *Quellen zur neueren Privatrechtsgeschichte Deutschlands*, Weimar, 1936, vol. I, 1, *Ältere Stadtrechtsreformationen*, pp. XXIV-XXV).

### ALBANIA<sup>3</sup>

During the current year the most important material was derived from three periodicals—*Gazeta zyrtare* (Official Gazette), *Drejtësia popullore* (People's Justice), and *Rruga e partisë* (The Party's Path). *Gazeta zyrtare* contains all laws, statutes, and regulations issued by the various agencies of the Government. *Drejtësia popullore* is the organ of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Chief Government Attorney. Besides articles and studies concerning the present law system of Albania, it carries in each issue an index of the most important laws and decrees and an annual index of all legislation passed in the Albanian People's Republic during the year. It contains also a digest of Supreme Court rulings in criminal and civil cases. Until 1953 it carried excerpts from the decisions of lower courts. *Rruga e partisë* is the principal theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party and it also contains legal material.

A new criminal code was enacted in 1948, but it was superseded by the code of 1952, which is available in a separate volume, *Kodi penal i Republikës Popullore të Shqipëris* (1952).

A new civil code was enacted in 1955. It covers general provisions, contracts and torts, property, corporations, inheritances, copyright, patents, and domestic relations. The official text was printed in *Gazeta zyrtare*. A code of criminal procedure was enacted in 1953 and is available in a separate volume, *Kodi procedures penale* (1953).

The Law Library recently received *Gjëmëtime juridike; shënime nga jurisprudenca shqiptare dega penale, 1929-1942* (1943), by Mark Dindi, which presents in a single volume Supreme Court

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Tirana.

rulings in criminal cases and the interpretations of criminal law and criminal procedure in force from 1929 to 1942. Margaret Hasluck's *The Unwritten Law in Albania* (Cambridge, 1954) is an excellent treatise dealing with Albanian customary law.

Also worthy of mention are the following: Father G. Valentini's *Il diritto della comunità nella tradizione giuridica albanese* (Florence, 1956); Salvatore Villari's *Le consuetudini giuridiche dell'Albania (il Kanun di Lek Dukagjin)* (Rome, 1940); and Giuseppe Castelletti's lengthy study entitled "Consuetudini e vita sociale nelle montagne albanesi secondo il Kanun di Lek Dukagjin," which appears on pages 61-163 of vols. III-IV (1933-34) of *Studi albanesi*, published by the Istituto per l'Europa Orientale in Rome.

The Albanian constitution and its most important laws were translated into Russian and printed in the Soviet Union under the editorship of N. IA. Kuprits as *Konstitutsiia i osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty Narodnoi Respubliki Albanie* (Moscow, 1951). The Criminal Code of 1952 and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1953 were also translated into Russian by V. A. Andreev and printed in a book edited by V. F. Kirichenko, *Ugolovnyi i ugolovno-protsessual'nyi kodeksy Narodnoi Respubliki Albanii* (Moscow, 1954).

#### BULGARIA <sup>4</sup>

Statutory material as embodied in the official law gazette, *Izvestiia na Presidiuma na Narodnoto Sŭbranie*, is received regularly, as are *Sbornik postanovleniia i razporezhvaniia na Ministerskii Sŭvet*, the official monthly collection of decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers; *Sotsialisticheskoto pravo* (Socialist Law), the only legal periodical published in Bulgaria as a monthly official organ of the Ministry of Justice and the Chief Government Attorney's Office; and *Bŭlgarska Akademiia*

*na Naukite, Izvestiia na Ikonomicheskii i Pravniia Instituti, seriia pravni nauki*, the legal series of the bulletin of the Economic and Legal Institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The Second National Assembly held its fourth and fifth regular sessions on November 1, 1955, and February 1, 1956, and two extraordinary sessions (its third and fourth) on May 28, 1955, and December 12, 1955). It passed 15 laws. Four of these approved the edicts previously issued by the Presidium (May 1, 1955; November 8, 1955; December 16, 1955; and February 7, 1955); one concerned the Government's economic plan for 1956 (December 16, 1955); and one dealt with the budget for 1956 (February 7, 1956). Another law repealed the act restoring dwellings and business premises of persons whose property was expropriated for the construction of railroads (November 8, 1955), while five others introduced amendments to the laws regarding persons and the family (November 8, 1955), organization of courts and the edict concerning the bar (November 8, 1955), people's councils and the election of people's councils (December 13, 1955), rental of dwellings (February 7, 1956), and criminal law (February 10, 1956). A law of December 13, 1955, brought extensive changes in the administrative-territorial division of the country, while the law of November 8, 1955, determined the manner of election of people's judges and people's assessors.

Finally, mention should be made of the law which ratified the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed on May 15, 1955, in Warsaw at a meeting in which representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republics of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Poland

<sup>4</sup>Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Sofia.



participated. The text of this treaty, together with the ratification, was published in *Izvestiia*, issue No. 44 of the same date.

A survey of the legislative activity of the Presidium reveals the issuance of a great number of edicts, the most important of which deal with the following: enlargement of powers of the chairmen of the executive committees at the people's councils to appoint employees (May 27, 1955); repeal of the law on labor-economic mobilization (June 21, 1955); fixing the date February 12, 1956, for election of people's councils, people's judges, and people's assessors (December 9, 1955); and establishment of a Government Committee of Construction and Architecture in the Council of Ministers, the chairman of which becomes a member of the Cabinet (August 12, 1955). By edicts, legislative acts on the following were amended: income tax (August 9, 1955); compulsory labor service (October 25, 1955); general military service (November 8, 1955); people's councils (January 10, 1956); water economy (February 14, 1956); and transfer of qualified workers to another job or work-place (February 21, 1956).

The Council of Ministers issued several resolutions and approved a number of regulations in which statutory law of Bulgaria may also be found. Included in this category are resolutions dealing with the amendment to the Standard Charter of a Collective Farm (March 18, 1955); establishment of a new policy of passports for the citizens of the republic (June 10, 1955); reduction of the Bulgarian armed forces by 18,000 soldiers and officers (September 27, 1955); the organization and tasks of the Government Committee of Construction and Architecture at the Council of Ministers (July 8, 1955); and fixing legal holidays for 1956 (December 27, 1955).

A valuable acquisition is *Ukazatel (zakonodatelen spravochnik) na zakonite, uka-*

*zite, postanovleniata i razporezhvaniata na Ministerskiiia Suvet, naredbite, pravilnitsite i dr. Obnarodvani v "Duzhaven Vestnik" i "Izvestiia" na Prezidiuma na Narodnoto Sbranie ot 9. IX. 1944 g. do 31 dekemvri 1952 g. (1954).* This official index to Bulgarian law, compiled by Khr. Maksimov, covers the entire legislation, laws, edicts, resolution, decisions, regulations, and ordinances, as well as international treaties and agreements enacted under the present government from September 9, 1944, to December 12, 1952.

In the field of labor law, an outstanding book of texts is *Kodeks na truda, anotiran s izdadenite vuv vrzka s prilozhenieto mu ukazi, postanovleniia, razporezhvaniia, pravilnitsi, naredbi, zapovedi i instruktii (1953)*, compiled by L. Radoilski. This contains the Labor Code of November 13, 1951, annotated with all edicts, resolutions, and other legislative and administrative acts relating to its application.

In the same field is Velcho Khr. Vele's commentary on the Labor Code and on labor relations, *Komentar na kodeksa na truda, trudovi pravootnosheniia (2d. rev. ed., 1954).*

Bulgarian administration of justice requires the participation of judge's assessors in criminal cases and in certain categories of civil lawsuits as well. Upon directive no. 187 of the Council of Ministers (February 26, 1952), the Ministry of Justice prepared and published a manual for people's assessors, *Rukovodstvo za sudebnite zasedateli (1953).* It strictly follows the *Posobie dlia narodnykh zasedatelei* of the Soviet Union, dealing with the constitutional structure of the Republic, organization of courts and their activity, materials on Marxist-Leninist doctrine of state and law, and basic principles of the criminal and civil codes and procedures.

The Library acquired the French version of the text of the Law on Religious Denominations of March 1, 1949, together

with the official message accompanying the law and the speech of the then Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vasil Kolarov, to the Grand National Assembly on February 23, 1949. The title is *Loi sur les cultes; discours de Vassil Kolarov, prononcé le 23 février 1949, à la Grande Assemblée Nationale. Motifs et loi sur les cultes* (1949).

Stefan Pavlov, the principal spokesman for the People's Republic of Bulgaria in criminal law and procedural matters, is the author of a treatise entitled *Vtoroinstantsionnoto proizvodstvo v Bŭlgarskiia narodnodemokratichen nakazatelen protses* (1954), dealing with the problem of the intermediate appeal in criminal procedure. His monograph, *Nakazatelno pravosŭdie na Narodnata Republika Bŭlgariia; klasova sŭshtnost, zadachi, osnovni nachala* (1951), revised and supplemented by Pavlov himself to include the Code of Criminal Procedure of November 7, 1952, the Law on the Chief Government Attorney's Office of November 7, 1952, and the Edict on the Bar of July 11, 1952, was translated into Russian and published in 1954 in Moscow under the title *Ugolovnoe pravosudie Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii*.

The academician Petko Stainov is the author of a treatise entitled *Administrativnite aktove v pravnata sistema na Narodnata Republika Bŭlgariia* (1952), in which he attempts to create a theory of administrative acts based on the Bulgarian legal system as established after the adoption of the Dimitrov Constitution. In 1928 he had written a work on the same topic.

Also received was *Zakon za dŭrzhavnite taksi, tarifi po prilozhenioto mu i predmeten spravochnik* (1953), containing the Law on Government Fees of December 28, 1951, as amended, together with the tables fixing the fee rates.

Valuable also is the publication of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, *Ustav i*

*pravilnik* (1953), giving the texts of the statute as well as the rules of procedure of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission. The statute was not published in the official law gazette, *Izvestiia*.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The main sources of early Czech law are the resolutions of the Diet of Bohemia and Moravia and decisions of the Land Courts. The resolutions and decisions were entered in the Records of the Land (*Desky zemské*), which thus became the depository of national legislation. At the end of the fifteenth century the resolutions of the Diets were also published in the form of separate pamphlets for each session, usually under the title *Artikulové sněmu* (Articles of the Diet). The earliest known pamphlets containing the resolutions of the Diet of Bohemia are from the years 1492 and 1493, and of the Diet of Moravia from 1516. From 1516 on the resolutions of the Diet of Bohemia and later also of the Diet of Moravia were published regularly. They were printed in the Czech language and, since 1627, also in the German language. Tobolka's *Knihopis* lists 312 pamphlets devoted to sessions of the Diet of Bohemia from 1515 to 1823 and 241 devoted to sessions of the Diet of Moravia from 1540 to 1848. The Library acquired 28 in Czech and 41 in German of the Diet of Bohemia. Several of them are decorated with woodcuts of the coats-of-arms of officials in charge of Records of the Land.

The ancient Kingdom of Bohemia possessed an elaborate legislation on mining. The first elements of the mining law came from Germany, and were developed in the Mining Law of Jihlava in 1249. This, along with the Roman law, became the basis of a code of mining laws enacted under the reign of King Václav II in 1300 which was called *Constitutiones juris metallici Wenceslai II*, or *Jus regale montanorum*. It was written in Latin and was

translated later into Czech and German. Two early German translations are considered of special merit: one made by Johannes Geilnhäusen around 1400 and a later one by Johann Deucher in 1616. A copy of the latter, *Ein new, sehr nuetzlich koeniglich Bergkbuch* (Leipzig, 1616), was acquired. The code became a model for other countries—Hungary, Poland, and even Saxony.

In the sixteenth century, technical development in the sphere of mining called for new legislation. This was done in Bohemia by the Mining Code of Jáchymov (Joachimsthal), issued in 1548, which is mostly based on the mining law applied in Meissen. A German edition of the Mining Code of Jáchymov was published in 1616 in Leipzig under the title *Bergk ordnung des freyen koeniglichen Bergwercks Sanct Joachimsthal*. The Library also received this edition, which is bound with the Deucher translation of *Constitutiones juris metallici*.

The official collection of laws, *Sbírka zákonů*, and the official gazette, *Úřední list*, were received in both Czech and Slovak editions. Last year the legislative activity of the National Assembly was very limited. Of only six laws enacted in 1955 the following are of major importance: Law No. 12 of March 23, which defines the economic goals to be attained in 1955; Law No. 11 of the same date, covering all fields of water control—water rights, water construction, water distribution, and the organization of water administration; and Law No. 51 of October 24, 1955, which unified existing legislation on national enterprises and completed it in several aspects.

Some legislation was passed in the form of so-called edicts (*zákonná opatření*) of the Presidium of the National Assembly, which subsequently have to be approved by the National Assembly at its regular session. This simplified method of pass-

ing legislation is now much used by the Czechoslovak Government.

Most provisions, however, were issued in the form of Cabinet decrees, the more important of which are: Cabinet Decree No. 20 of March 22, 1955, on Procedure in Administrative Matters (Code of Administrative Procedure) and No. 33 of May 28, 1955, on Economic Contracts. The latter codified and amended existing provisions on economic contracts, which are the most important factors in the economic planning. Several volumes of the records of the National Assembly, *Těšnopisecká zpráva*, for 1954 and 1955 were received. The Library's collection of new annotated Czechoslovak codes was enriched by the acquisition of the Code of Civil Procedure, *Občiansky sudny poriadok*, and by the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure for the use of administrative authorities, *Trestný zákon správny, zákon o trestnom konaní správnom*, both published in Slovak in Bratislava in 1951. Also received was a copy of the 1955 edition of the Constitution of 1948 with related laws, *Ústava Československé Republiky a předpisy s ní souvisící*, published by the Juridical Institute of the Ministry of Justice.

Three important treatises received were published by the same Institute. One which deals with ownership in Czechoslovakia is Viktor Knapp's *Vlastnictví v lidové demokracii* (1952). Five studies on civil law by the university professors Ferdinand Boura, František Štajgr, Viktor Knapp, J. Blažke, and Štefan Luby are found in *Sborník studií z občanského práva* (1953). The third treatise is a textbook on civil procedure for the University of Prague, *Učebnice občanského práva procesního*, (1955). A textbook entitled *Mezinárodní právo veřejné* (1953) contains lectures on international law and international relations given at the University of Prague. A survey of political and

constitutional development in the People's Democracies by Ján Gronsky, *Prehľad ústavného a politického vývoja ľudovo-demokratických zemí* (1953), was also acquired.

The two leading legal periodicals, *Právník* in Czech and *Právny obzor* in Slovak, have been received regularly, as were two others devoted to instructing arbiters and employees of the national committees who lack legal background, *Soudce z lidu* and *Národní výbory*. Two more legal periodicals received were *Socialistická zákonnost*, published by the Juridical Institute of the Ministry of Justice in ten issues yearly, and *Právnícké studie*, a quarterly published in Bratislava.

#### FRANCE

*Parlements*. Prior to the 1789 Revolution, the decisions of regional courts (*parlements*) were an important source of French law. The individual *parlements* were sovereign judicial bodies independent from one another and claiming independence from the king. They had a double function: enforcing royal ordinances, which, to be effective, needed promulgation by a *parlement*; and deciding individual cases as courts of last resort for a particular region.

In rendering their decisions, the *parlements* in northern France primarily applied *droit coutumier*, i. e., legal principles derived from local customs and privileges, which did not begin to be codified officially until the beginning of the sixteenth century. The *parlements* in southern France, on the other hand, primarily applied *droit écrit*, i. e., statutory law, which embraced mostly Roman law.

This variety of sources caused a diversity in legal principles as applied by individual *parlements*. As a result, no comprehensive reporting system evolved, but numerous collections of court decisions (*arrêts de parlement*) were published. The same is

true of the royal acts, which, as stated, had to be promulgated in a special procedure by the local *parlements* in order to be effective. Consequently there are numerous collections (*recueils*) of such acts by various *parlements*.

Among the most valuable acquisitions were several collections of royal *ordonnances* and decrees, as well as of court decisions:

#### Grenoble.

Recueil des edits et declarations du Roy, lettres patentes et ordonnances de Sa Majesté, arrêts et reglemens de ses Conseils, & du Parlement de Grenoble . . . Grenoble, chez Gaspard Giroud, 1720-1783. 26 vols.

This collection is known as *Recueil Giroud* because it was published for almost 100 years by the same family, which also published individual portions of royal acts in the form of separate pamphlets.

According to Gavet, the printing of the set began in 1690, and the first 10 volumes were reprinted in 1720. His description, however, proved to be inaccurate because in 1720 only the first volume was reprinted *in toto*, thus having a consecutive pagination. Otherwise the rest of the set represents individual pamphlets arranged and bound together in chronological order. Each pamphlet has a number and each volume has a table of contents giving references to corresponding numbers, instead of to pages. For that reason they have various imprint dates, mostly the date of their enactment. Gavet describes the work as consisting of a total of 27 volumes with the last one dated 1790, while the set acquired by the Law Library numbers 26 volumes with the concluding date 1783.

The Library's collection comprises the statutory law as applied by the *parlement* of Grenoble in the province of Dauphiné. The earliest act recorded in the collection was issued on October 13, 1393 (vol. 1, p. 380); the most recent one was promulgated in December 1781 (vol. 26, no. 120).



*Provence.*

Arrests notables de la cour du Parlement de Provence, cour des comptes, aydes & finances du même Pais. Recueillis par . . . Hyacinte Boniface. Lyon, chez la Veuve d'Horace Molin. Vols. 1-2, 1708; vols. 3-5, 1689. 5 vols. in 4.

The *parlement* of Aix for the province of Provence was established by Louis XII in 1501 or 1505. The decisions of this court were compiled by Hyacinte Boniface, a lawyer of the *parlement* of Aix, who was born in 1612 and died in 1699. (See illustration.) According to Camus-Dupin, he published two volumes at Paris in 1670 which were reprinted at Lyon in 1708 and an additional three volumes at Lyon in 1689. These collections were most favorably received:

L'ouvrage de ce célèbre Jurisconsulte a toujours été très-estimé dans tous les Parlemens, tant à cause de l'arrangement des matières, qu'à cause des maximes particulières de la Provence, dont la plupart sont communes à tous les pays où le Droit écrit est en vigueur. Tous les Auteurs modernes qui ont écrit sur le Droit, n'ont pas manqué de puiser dans une source aussi féconde; & ils ont en même-tems rendu à l'Auteur le tribut d'éloges qui lui est dû à si juste titre. (Debézieux, Balthasar. *Arrests notables de la cour du Parlement de Provence*, Paris, 1750, p. ii).

The above work of Balthasar Debézieux (already in the possession of the Law Library), from which the preceding quotation was taken, is nothing but the continuation of the collection made by Boniface.

*Toulouse.*

Journal du Palais, ou recueil de plusieurs arrêts remarquables du Parlement de Toulouse. Toulouse, Jean-François Forest, 1758-60. 6 vols.

Recueil d'arrêts notables ou Supplément au Journal du Palais de Toulouse. Nismes, chez C. Belle, 1782. 2 vols.

The *parlement* of Toulouse, established in 1342 and reestablished in 1427 and 1443, was one of the most prominent in southern France. Among the numerous collections of its decisions prepared by individual re-

porters, the above which was acquired by the Library may be considered one of the most valuable.

The first six volumes of this *Journal du Palais* contain court decisions from 1690 to 1753. The two-volume *Supplément* to the *Journal*, accompanied by some remarks of the lawyer of the same *parlement*, Aguiet, contains 433 *arrêts* issued from 1687 to 1730 and 343 *arrêts* rendered between 1730 and 1778.

*Coutumes.* The *coutumes* were originally local customary laws which, beginning with the thirteenth century, were reduced to writing by private compilers in some parts of France. In 1453 Charles VII, King of France, initiated an official project for the codification in a systematic manner of the customary laws as used in many localities. This was carried on by his successors until the eighteenth century. These officially compiled codes of *coutumes* supplied the foundations for French jurisprudence, and in fact many basic concepts of the *Code Napoléon* were taken from these codes.

Several *coutume* collections received deserve special mention:

Les coutumes et statutz particuliers . . . du Royaulme de Frâce. Paris, Nicolas Couteau, 1547. 2 parts in 1 volume.

As the various *coutumes* were made available in codified form, attempts were also made to publish general collections. This is one of them.

According to Gavet, a most thorough description of the first 15 editions of the general collections of *coutumes* was given by Claude Berroyer and Eusèbe de Launrière in their *Bibliothèque des coutumes* (Paris, 1699), pp. 49-63, beginning with the first edition of 1517 (acquired by the Law Library in 1953) and ending with the fifteenth edition of 1664. It is noteworthy that the 1547 edition was unknown to Berroyer and is not mentioned by Camus-Dupin.

Le grãd coustumier du pays et duche de Normandie tresutile et profitable . . . Rouen, Francoys Regnault, 1523.

The customary law of Normandy is of special interest because of the reciprocal influence of this law and the law of England. There were two important compilations of the customary law of Normandy: *Le tres ancien coutumier de Normandie* and *Le grand coutumier de Normandie*.

The *grand coutumier* was written originally in Latin under the title *Summa de legibus et consuetudinibus* or *Jura et consuetudines Normandiae*. It was attributed by earlier writers to King Edward I of England or to William the Conqueror. According to modern historians of law, however, it is a private compilation written some time prior to 1280. E. J. Tardif, in a special study on this subject came to the conclusion that it was compiled by one of the members of the Maucael family (Tardif, E. J. *Les Auteurs présumés du grand coutumier de Normandie*, Paris, 1885, p. 5). Although of unofficial origin, the *grand coutumier* was accorded high authority in the courts and Philip IV of Burgundy gave royal sanction to a part of it. In Normandy, the *coutumes* enacted in 1585 took the place of the *grand coutumier* (Glasson, Ernest D. *Histoire du droit et des institutions de la France*, vol. VIII, Paris, 1903, p. 68).

The above compilation of the *grand coutumier* of 1523 was listed by V. Pannier among the most important editions of this work, namely 1483, 1510, 1515, 1523, 1534, and 1539. He wrote:

Toutes ces éditions, dédaignées pendant longtemps, sont aujourd'hui très recherchées. Il a fallu la paix et la présence des étrangers pour nous apprendre à apprécier le mérite et la valeur de ces anciennes impressions, qui doivent être considérées comme autant de monuments de l'art typographique en Normandie.

*Chancellerie.* The chancellery of the kings of France was the office charged with directing the officers entrusted with dispensing the justice of the king, with the royal administration of justice, as differentiated from the feudal administration of justice practiced by smaller territorial jurisdictions. (Esmein, A. *Cours élémentaire d'histoire du droit français*, Paris, 1930, p. 433).

Le grant stille & prothocolle de la Chancellerie de France . . . avec le Guidon des secretaires nouvellement imprime a Paris. Francois Regnault, 1516.

This book contains French laws governing procedures and business at the chancellery of the kings of France, and also deals with forms of various legal transactions pertaining to private and public law. It is comprehensive in its scope, giving forms for a variety of remedies available to the aggrieved party through the chancellery of the king. In certain respects it documents the evolution of a practice which is similar to the development of equity practice in England. It constitutes invaluable source material for the study of French law in the early sixteenth century. The edition acquired is not known to such French legal bibliographers as Camus-Dupin and Gavet.

#### HUNGARY<sup>5</sup>

Current statutory material is received regularly only to the extent that it is published in the official gazette, *Magyar közlöny*, which continues to arrive quite regularly. The series *Törvények és rendeletek hivatalos gyűjteménye* (Official Collection of Laws and Decrees), established first in 1949, has been completed through 1955, with the exception of the year 1951.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic makes great efforts to or-

<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.



ganize the multitude of postwar regulations for the convenience of its ever-increasing mass of officials. The result of these efforts is the publication of a number of compilations prepared by the respective ministries for specific fields within their jurisdiction. Thus the Ministry of Building Materials published its *Építőanyagipari jogszabályok* (Statutes on the Building Trade), 1953; a number of high officials in the Ministry of Public Health compiled the *Egészségügyi jogszabályok gyűjteménye* (Collection of Statutes on Public Health), 1954; and the Minister of Foreign Trade ordered the compilation of, and later published, its *A külkereskedelem hatályos jogszabályai* (Statutes in Force on Foreign Trade), 1955.

A common feature of these publications is that they made available directives, instructions, circulars, and resolutions hitherto published only in the departmental gazettes for official use only.

*Magyar jog* (Hungarian Law), a periodical of the Association of Hungarian Lawyers, and *Jogtudományi közlöny* (Journal of Jurisprudence), published monthly by the Institute of Political Science and Jurisprudence of the Hungarian Academy of Science, as well as *Bírószági határozatok* (Court Decisions), a monthly published by the Supreme Court of Hungary, arrive regularly.

The most valuable addition to the collection of early Hungarian law is the first edition of Istvan Verböczi's *Tripartitum opus juris consuetudinarii inclyti Regni Hungariae*, published at Vienna in 1517.<sup>6</sup>

Verböczi printed his work at his own initiative and expense. Eight years afterwards he was elevated by the Diet of 1525 to the highest office of the land, the *palatinus*. Probably on his own motion, but definitely with his consent, this Diet petitioned the king for the collection of all

earlier laws, together with the revision and promulgation of Verböczi's *Tripartitum*. However, nothing was done pursuant to the petition of the Diet, and it remained for the Diet of 1548 to order again the "reformation" of existing laws and the *Tripartitum*. A committee of legal experts was appointed, which prepared a revision within five years and submitted its manuscript draft in 1553, under the title *Quadripartitum opus juris consuetudinarii Regni Hungariae*. The Diet ordered a commission composed of delegates from every part of the country to revise this manuscript draft, but nothing happened and the *Quadripartitum* sank into oblivion. It was not printed until 1798, from the manuscript preserved in the imperial archives in Vienna. A copy has recently been acquired.

Other acquisitions are represented by two early editions, 1606 and 1628, of the collections of Hungarian laws, which later became known as the *Corpus juris Hungarici*.

The Diets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries repeatedly requested the collection of all earlier statutes. However, it was not until about 1544 that Abbot István Ilosvay prepared a manuscript collection of earlier Hungarian laws. Another scholar, János Zsámboki, known also under the name of Johannes Sambucus, published this collection first in 1581 as an appendix to Antonio Bonfini's work, *Historia panonica*. The Library acquired a copy of the 1606 edition of this pioneering work.

On the basis of these researches, Bishops Mihály Telegdy and Zakariás Mosóczy supplemented the collections and published them in 1584. The second, the so-called Vienna edition, *Decretorum, constitutionum et articulorum Regni Hungariae*, 1628, was purchased, containing the laws up to 1604. It is noteworthy to mention that this is the first time that Verböczi's *Tripartitum* was included as an

<sup>6</sup> See also *QJCA*, X (August 1953), 214.

integral part of *Corpus juris Hungarici*. A supplement to this collection, *Articuli universorum statutorum et ordinum inclyti Regni Hungariae* (Pottendorf, 1668), containing the laws enacted from 1608 to 1659, was also received.

The so-called "enlightened absolutism" represented by Queen Maria Theresa brought certain reforms into Hungary. The most important were introduced as royal rescripts instead of statutes enacted by the Diet and accepted by the Queen. One of them had to do with education, which theretofore had been considered to belong within the exclusive jurisdiction of the churches. This royal rescript, published under the title *Ratio educationis totiusque rei literariae per Regnum Hungariae et provincias eidem adnexas* (Vienna, 1777) added to the royal prerogatives the right of supreme supervision of the schools. The Catholic Church consented to this rescript and Catholic schools were organized according to its provisions, which organization lasted until 1849. However, the Protestant Churches bitterly resented it and considered it not the law of the land, but an illegal act of the government. The Library acquired a copy of this royal rescript, which regulated the entire system of schooling from grade schools up to the level of the university.

#### POLAND<sup>7</sup>

*Dziennik ustaw* (Journal of Laws) and *Monitor polski* (Official Gazette) remain the primary source of statutory material. The post-Stalinist trend currently in evidence in the Soviet orbit was first touched off by the decrees of December 7, 1954, and December 30, 1955, dealing with the security system and police. The Ministry

of Public Security was abolished and ordinary police functions taken over by a new Ministry of the Interior. Matters of state security are entrusted to a special Committee for Public Security attached to the Council of Ministers and headed by a member of the Cabinet. Renewed stress is being given to the "struggle for the rule of law and administration of justice." For the first time under the present regime, an outspoken debate occurred on various draft bills, and in particular on the new amnesty law, during the April 1956 session of the Legislative Assembly (*Sejm*). The Assembly's Committee for the Administration of Justice submitted proposals pertaining to the work and to a better-defined jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's General Office, suggesting doing away with the existing superfluous number of regulations and simplifying the applicable laws. A new drafting of criminal and civil procedure was also called for. Legislative promulgation of the foreshadowed reforms is yet to follow.

These and other legal developments are reviewed and interpreted in the monthly periodicals, *Państwo i prawo* (State and Law), published by the Polish Lawyers' Association, and *Nowe prawo* (New Law), issued by the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the Supreme Court. Under the circumstances both these periodicals gain in their significance as supplementary sources of reference material in the evaluation of legislative changes in Poland.

Another valuable research tool for current Polish law is *Skorowidz przepisów prawnych*, published in 1954, which is a cumulative index of statutory legislation as promulgated between 1918 and 1939 and 1944 and 1953 in the Journal of Laws and Official Gazette. The compiler was Zdzisław Keck.

<sup>7</sup> All publications mentioned in this section, unless otherwise indicated, bear a Warsaw, 1955, imprint, and most of them are editions of the Government printing house for legal publications, Wydawnictwa Prawnicze.

Among compilations and treatises bearing a 1955 imprint, there are two noteworthy groups of accessions. The first comprises the ever-changing and constantly expanding economic and social legislation. Foremost in this category is the series entitled *Ustawodawstwo gospodarcze*, of which vols. XVI-XVII have been received. These deal with the planned investment policy and financial management of the socialized units. Also pertinent to current economic policy are decisions of the government arbitration boards (*Orzecznictwo Arbitrażowe*), which adjudicate disputes between nationalized enterprises. A sixth volume, covering the years 1952-53, has been added to the five previously received. Provisions which govern the centrally controlled distribution of consumer goods, now regulated by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, have been issued in one volume entitled *Żywnienie zbiorowe*. An annotated compilation, *Urlopy pracownicze*, deals with the worker's right to holidays and other leave.

The second category of books meriting attention is a group of the latest student editions of law school textbooks which have been approved by the Ministry of Higher Education for use at universities. Among them is a study of constitutional law, presented in a concise form in the first volume of *Polskie prawo państwowe*, by Romuald Klimowiecki, which was issued at Łódź. Marian Zygmunt Jedlicki's *Powszechna historia państwa i prawa* is a history of state and law from the Marxist point of view.

With the adoption of a new Civil Code pending, two new textbooks, both entitled *Prawo cywilne*, deal with civil law. One by Jerzy Wiszniewski gives a condensed review of the entire subject; while the other, a more comprehensive study by Aleksander Wolter, discusses only the general form and basic institutions of civil law.

*Prawo finansowe* is a joint work, edited by Leon Kurowski, which discusses the complexities of financial policy, functions of the budget, taxation, and similar topics. Another comprehensive volume, *Kodeks rodzinny*, which deals with the Code of Domestic Relations, was jointly produced under the editorship of Maurycy Grudziński and Jerzy Ignatowicz.

The basic problem of higher education and scholastic training now geared toward cultivating a new "people's intelligentsia" is the subject of a comprehensive joint work by Maurycy Jaroszyński, Józef Litwin, and Walery Taborski, entitled *Prawo szkół wyższych*.

In the field of history of Polish law a number of rare items have been acquired. *Polonia, sive status Regni Poloniae descriptio*, by Szymon Starowolski (Wolfenbüttel, 1656), is the third edition of a treatise on the Kingdom of Poland during the reign of Zygmunt III (1587-1632) which was first published in 1632. It is divided into concise chapters which deal with the description of Poland proper and its neighbors—Lithuania, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Prussia, Pomerania, Samogitia, Livonia. There is a wealth of detailed information on the legal system and statutes, the post-Reformation status of religion, and the military potential.

The author, Szymon Starowolski (1588-1656), generally regarded as one of Poland's most learned men of the seventeenth century, had an intensive and varied scholarly as well as professional career. He studied not only at Cracow Academy but also at other centers of learning in Western Europe. He served as counselor and secretary to Chodkiewicz and Koniecpolski, outstanding political leaders of the country. A most prolific and versatile writer, he covered politics, philosophy, and religion, in addition to law, in 108 of his published works. This earned him the dis-

tion of being the foremost *polihistor* (political scientist) of his time. His Latin works aroused international attention, and editions were published in Amsterdam, Florence, Frankfurt, Rome, Vienna, and elsewhere.

The Library was able to fill the gap in its set of *Acta Tomiciana*, adding vols. 9-14 (1876-1952) and the index to vols. 1-8 (1951), issued in Poznań. The whole set represents the first attempt toward a methodical and comprehensive "Law Digest and Case Reporter" of both public acts and private litigations that accrued from 1506 to 1548, during the reign of Zygmunt I. The collection was the work of Stanisław Górski, for a time a member of the household of Vice Chancellor Peter Tomicki. The compiler later acted as secretary to the Queen and finally became Canon of the Cracow Cathedral. The "Górski Portfolio," as the series is now known, includes more than 4,000 royal acts, as well as other private legal documents arranged in systematic order.

Górski successively compiled three collections. The first, in 13 volumes through the year 1535, was known as *Actiones Regiae* or *Actiones Polonae*. Subsequently he extended it, adding legal documentation to the end of Zygmunt's reign (1548) and bringing the total number of volumes to 17. Finally, Górski increased the collection to 27 volumes, and it is referred to as the "Senatorial" since he presented it in 1567 to the Senate. Various parts of the collection are now scattered, and the printed edition appears to be the sole source for consultation.

From 1852 to 1915 the collection was printed only once in 13 volumes, and consequently it is rarely found complete. A fourteenth volume was published in 1952 and an index in 1951.

The legal history of the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth is reflected in two

works by Maciej Dogiel—*Codex diplomaticus Regni Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae* and *Limites Regni Poloniae, et Magni Ducatus Lituaniae*—both printed at Vilna in 1758. The first volume of the *Codex* includes documents concerning relations with various foreign countries, such as Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, and Denmark, and with provinces which were under Polish rule—Silesia, Pomerania, the New Mark [Western Pomerania], Moldavia, and Walachia. The *Limites* contains instructions on the delimitation of the frontiers between Poland and the Brandenburg Mark (1365-1422), Pomerania (1549), Silesia (1726-30), Turkey (1542-1703), and Russia (1686), and on delimitation of the frontiers between Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Prussia between 1413 and 1546.

A treatise on the municipalities of Poland and Lithuania is *Starożytna polska pod względem historycznym, jeograficznym i statystycznym* (4 vols. in 7, Warsaw, 1885-88), by Michał Baliński and Tymoteusz Lipiński. It is mentioned as an important source of law by Fedor T. Leontovich (*Istoriia ruskago prava*, Warsaw, 1902) and by Ludwik Finkel (*Bibliografia historii polskiej*, Cracow, 1906).

#### THE SOVIET UNION<sup>8</sup>

*Legislation.* The situation as reported last year has remained unchanged, statutory material continuing to be scanty and treatises remaining the main source of information. Although *Vedomosti*, which contains laws passed by the Supreme Soviet and the edicts of its Presidium, is received regularly, the absence of a periodically published collection of resolutions of the Council of Ministers, *Sobranie postanovlenii*, is a serious handicap. Such resolutions, an important source of Soviet statutory law, are now scattered through

<sup>8</sup> Unless otherwise stated, all publications mentioned in this section were issued in Moscow.



the periodical press, notably in *Izvestiia* and *Pravda* and official collections of laws and decrees on special subjects. The review of policy of the Stalinist period has thus far been reflected in legislation only to a very limited extent. The abolition of some acts was declared, but the announcement was printed in rather unexpected places, such as editorials in *Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo*, a law review. Preparation of drafts of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a revision of the Criminal Law was announced, but thus far no such drafts have been made public. The abolition or revision of some labor laws and laws regarding camps of correctional labor and social security was announced in *Vedomosti*, but the pertinent issues had not been received by the Library as of the end of May 1956.

A new statute on railways was received. This was enacted by the Council of Ministers on December 8, 1954, and was printed as a separate pamphlet, *Ustav zheleznykh dorog Soiuza SSR* (1955). A new statute on the supervisory powers of government attorneys, enacted in May 1955, also appeared as a separate pamphlet in addition to its printing in *Vedomosti*. This was *Polozhenie o prokurorskom nadzore v SSSR* (1955), a full translation of which into English appeared in the March 1956 issue of *Highlights of Current Legislation and Activities in Mid-Europe*.

The recent laws of the RSFSR and the edicts of its Presidium were published for the first time in a collection covering the period 1946-54, entitled *Sbornik zakonov RSFSR i ukazov Prezidiuma* (1955). Some of them are not available elsewhere.

*Constitutions.* Soviet constitutions were received in separate pamphlet publications as follows: the USSR federal constitution in Russian with the text brought up to April 12, 1955, in English with the text

as of April 27, 1954; the RSFSR in Russian as of June 2, 1954; the Ukrainian in Russian as of January 1, 1954, and as of January 4, 1955; the Byelorussian in Russian as of December 7, 1954, and in Byelorussian as of July 7, 1952; and the Uzbek in Russian as of November 28, 1953.

*Constitutional Law.* A monumental work by the prominent German expert on Soviet law, Reinhart Maurach, entitled *Handbuch der Sowjetverfassung* (Munich, 1955), offers a comprehensive critical commentary on the constitution of the Soviet Union. A textbook for Soviet secondary schools by V. F. Kotok and N. IA. Kuprits, *Konstitutsiia SSSR*, was received in its second edition (1954).

*Codes.* The annotated codes which used to be issued in pocket editions are now printed in somewhat larger format. The following were received: for the Ukrainian Republic, the Civil Code as of June 1, 1954, and the Code of Laws on Family Guardianship, the Marriage and Civil Status Acts, and the Code of Civil Procedure, all three as of October 10, 1954; for the Uzbek Republic, the Civil Code as of January 1, 1953, and the Code of Civil Procedure as of January 1, 1954.

*Collections of Laws on Special Subjects.* Several which were received covered the following topics: legislation on land tenure in the USSR and RSFSR, 1917-54, including recent decrees scattered throughout the general press, compiled by N. D. Kazantsev and O. I. Tumanova under the title *Sbornik dokumentov po zemel'nomu zakonodatel'stvu* (1954); working hours and vacations, treated in *Rabochee vremia i vremia otdykha* (1954), compiled by E. N. Korshunova; safety and industrial sanitation, in *Tekhnika bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennaia sanitariia* (1954), compiled by V. S. Marfenin; sports and physical culture, in *Sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov po fizicheskoi kul'ture i sportu*

(1953), by K. S. Zaitsev and I. F. Mironenko; and various material showing recent Party policy in agriculture (September 1953 to May 1955) designed as an aid to a Party worker, in *V pomoshch' partiinomu rabotniku* (1955).

*General Works.* A survey of the fundamentals of the Soviet state and law is the subject of a volume by several authors which was printed by the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences and is entitled *Osnovy sovetskogo gosudarstva i prava* (1955). Various forms of legislative activities in the Soviet Union are discussed by D. A. Kerimov in *Zakonodatel'naia deiatel'nost' sovetskogo gosudarstva; osnovnye printsipy i organizatsionnye formy* (1955). F. I. Kalinychev analyzed the role of Soviet law in fortifying the union of the working class with the peasantry in *Rol' sovetskogo prava v ukreplenii soiuza rabocheho klassa i krest'ianstva* (1955). V. I. Kurliandskii made an attempt to show that Soviet law protects the interests of the individual in *Sovetskii zakon na strazhe interesov lichnosti* (1954). IE. F. Mel'nyk's *Okhorona interesiv materi i dytyny v radians'komu zakonodavstvi* (1954) is a pamphlet in Ukrainian which deals with protection of mother and child under Soviet law.

Two monographs discuss local government, one by V. I. Popova on socialist legality in the activities of the local soviets, *Sotsialisticheskaia zakonnost' v deiatel'nosti mestnykh sovetoov deputatov trudiashchikhhsia* (1954), and the other by A. V. Luzhin on the activities of the city soviets, *Gorodskie sovety deputatov trudiashchikhhsia* (1954).

*Criminal Law.* A new comprehensive treatise on Soviet law dealing with individual crimes, by A. A. Piontkovskii and V. D. Men'shagin, is *Kurs sovetskogo ugolovnogo prava; osobennaia chast'* (1955). General problems of Soviet criminal law

are discussed in two monographs: A. A. Piontkovskii's *Voprosy obshchei chasti ugolovnogo prava v praktike sudebno-prokurorskikh organov* (1954) and M. Shargorodskii's *Voprosy obshchei chasti ugolovnogo prava* (Leningrad, 1955). A. A. Gertsenzon analyzed the concept of crime under Soviet law in *Poniatie prestupleniia v sovetskom ugolovnom prave* (1955); S. A. Domakhin dealt with duress as a defense in Soviet criminal law in *Krainiaia neobkhodimost' po sovetskomu ugolovnomu pravu* (1955); and B. S. Nikiforov discussed the protection by criminal law of the personal property of Soviet citizens in *Ugolovno-pravovaia okhrana lichnoi sobstvennosti v SSSR* (1954).

Two comprehensive works deal with criminal procedure. One, edited by N. IA. Levin, is a collection of hypothetical cases for study of criminal procedure entitled *Zadachnik dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii po sovetskomu ugolovnomu protsessu* (Leningrad, 1955). The other, a collective work by teachers at the Law School of Moscow University, dealing with the problems of criminal procedure as decided by the USSR Supreme Court, is *Voprosy ugolovnogo protsessu v praktike Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR* (1955). A special collection of documents concerning the history of legislation of the USSR and RSFSR on criminal procedure and organization of the courts and the government attorneys is *Istoriia zakonodatel'stva SSSR i RSFSR po ugolovnomu protsessu i organizatii suda i prokuratury, 1917-1954 gg.* (1955). Other books on criminal procedure deal with individual topics, such as various aspects of evidence, in I. D. Perlov's *Sudebnoe sledstvie v sovetskom ugolovnom protsesse* (1955), R. D. Rakhunov's *Svidetel'skie pokazaniia* (1955), and M. S. Strogovich's *Material'naia istina i sudebnye dokazatel'stva* (1955); and adjudication of civil claims in the criminal



proceeding, in E. F. Kutsova's *Grazhdanskii isk v ugolovnom protsesse* (1955). Two books by joint authors deal with forensic medicine: psychiatry in *Sudebnaia psikhiatriia* (1954), edited by A. N. Bunev and others; and veterinary medicine in *Osnovy sudebno-veterinarnoi ekspertizy* (2d. ed., 1954), by V. Z. Cherniak, M. A. Dobin, and P. I. Kokurichev.

**Civil Law.** The only comprehensive work in this field is a collection of hypothetical cases compiled by N. I. Avdeenko and others entitled *Sbornik zadach po sovetskomu grazhdanskomu pravu* (Leningrad, 1954). R. O. Khalfina deals with "personal ownership" as a Soviet substitute for private ownership in *Pravo lichnoi sobstvennosti grazhdan SSSR* (1955). B. S. Antimonov and K. A. Grave compiled a comprehensive treatise on Soviet inheritance law, *Sovetskoe nasledstvennoe pravo* (1955); and Z. I. Mozhukhina offers a popular discussion of testate succession in *Nasledovanie po zaveshchaniu v SSSR* (1955). A collective work edited by K. A. Grave and I. B. Novitskii treats of individual obligations as a part of the planned course in Soviet civil law to be published by the union-wide institute of legal sciences, in *Otdel'nye vidy obiazatel'stv* (1954). O. S. Ioffe discusses civil responsibility (torts) in Soviet law in *Otvetstvennost' po sovetskomu grazhdanskomu pravu* (Leningrad, 1955).

**Collective Farms.** A comprehensive treatise, from the series entitled *Biblioteka narodnogo sud'i* (Library of a People's Judge) is A. A. Ruskol and B. A. Liskovets' *Kolkhoznoe pravo* (3d. ed., 1955). Legal questions and answers appearing in the periodical *Sotsialisticheskoe zemledelie* (Socialist Agriculture) were compiled by P. P. Piatnitskii in *Sbornik konsul'tatsii po voprosam kolkhoznogo prava* (2d. ed., 1955). I. V. Pavlov discusses legal aspects of managing collective farms in

*Pravovye formy upravleniia delami v kolkhozakh* (1955), and the status of a peasant household in the collective farms in *Kolkhozni dvor i ego pravovoe polozenie* (1954). B. V. Erofeev treats the protection of property of collective farms in *Okhrana kolkhoznoi sobstvennosti* (1954). A. I. Volkov discusses the legal status of various reserve funds pertaining to the collective farms in *Pravovoe polozenie kolkhoznykh fondov* (1955); and B. A. Liskovets and G. N. Polianskaia, the contracts made by food-procuring agencies for the production of specified crops in *Dogovor o kontraktatsii sel'skokhoziaistvennoi produktsii* (1955). A. V. Smirnov and others prepared a popular survey of legislation on privileges of the workers of machine tractor stations entitled *Zakonodatel'stvo o l'gotakh i preimushchestvakh rabotnikov MTS* (1955). The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, Sector of State and Law, published in Ukrainian a collection of articles discussing various problems of the law of collective farms, *Pytannia kolhospnogo prava* (Kiev, 1954).

**Labor Law.** A short survey of laws on protection of labor is given by F. A. Artem'ev in his *Kratkoe posobie po zakonodatel'stvu ob okhrane truda* (1955). Difficulties encountered in codification of the federal labor laws are discussed by A. E. Pasherstnik in *Teoreticheskie voprosy kodifikatsii obshchesoiuznogo zakonodatel'stva o trude* (1955). A. A. Abramova surveyed the labor rights of women in *Okhrana trudovykh prav zhenshchin v SSSR* (1954). Administration of public health and labor regulations for medical workers are outlined in *Zakonodatel'stvo po voprosam upravleniia zdравookhraneniem i trudu meditsinskikh rabotnikov* (1955).

**Courts.** A comprehensive treatise by D. S. Karev on the organization of courts and government attorneys in the Soviet Union, *Organizatsiia suda i prokuratury*

*v SSSR* (1954), was received. It seems, however, to be superseded in part by the new 1955 law on government attorneys.

Several pamphlets have been designed as propaganda for the Soviet courts. This is true of works by A. A. Volin, G. Minikovskii and V. Tumanov, V. N. Ivanov and D. S. Karev, V. M. Petrenko, and V. N. Sukhodrev.

*Government Arbitration.* Government agencies engaged in business are organized in the USSR as quasi-corporations entering into contracts among themselves and with private individuals. However, disputes among such governmental quasi-corporations are settled by a special procedure called government arbitration and by special officers called governmental and departmental arbitrators. The first issue of a collection of instructive directives issued in this respect by the arbitrators attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR is *Sbornik instruktivnykh ukazanii gosudarstvennogo arbitrazha pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR*, Vyp. 1 (1955).

*Maritime Law.* This and the law of shipping on internal waterways are discussed in two monographs. F. S. Volynets deals with shipping by small cabotage in *Perevozki v malom kabotazhe i voprosy prava* (1954), and M. A. Allakhverdov with legal questions of shipping and towing on internal waterways in *Pravovye voprosy perevozki i buksirovki po unutrennim vodnym putiam* (1955).

*Miscellaneous.* D. L. Broner, A. I. Mal'ginova, and P. G. Solov'ev compiled a handbook on rentals in the RSFSR entitled *Kvartirnaia plata v RSFSR* (6th ed., 1954). S. A. Pokrovskii analyzes the political and legal views of S. E. Desnitskii, the first Russian law professor (died 1789), who among other things translated Blackstone's *Commentary* into Russian, in *Politicheskie i pravovye vzgliady S. E. Desnitskogo* (1955). S. I. Shtamm prepared an

annotated edition of the Judicial Code of 1497 with its translation into modern Russian, *Sudebnik 1497 goda* (1955).

V. K. Puchinskii analyzed the significance of admissions by a litigant in a civil suit in *Priznanie storony v sovetskom grazhdanskom protsesse* (1955). D. M. Genkin edited a collection of articles on legal problems of foreign trade of the Soviet Union with People's Democracies in Europe, *Pravovye voprosy vneshnei torgovli SSSR s evropeiskimi stranami narodnoi demokratii* (1955).

In this connection, a work should be mentioned which was published by the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR in Munich on Soviet private international law and transactions in foreign trade. It is N. Rink's *Sovetskoe mezhdunarodnoe chastnoe pravo i vneshnetorgovye sdelki* (Munich, 1954), containing summaries in English, German, and French. P. G. Fandikov discusses, from the Soviet point of view, the international status of the Danube in *Mezhdunarodno-pravovoi rezhim Dunaia* (1955).

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences published a pamphlet by V. M. Koret'skii in Ukrainian which argues that military bases of the United States on foreign territories violate international law. It was entitled *Stvorennia voienynykh baz SSHA na chuzhykh terytoriiakh—porushennia mizhnarodnogo prava* (Kiev, 1954).

#### YUGOSLAVIA<sup>9</sup>

The Yugoslav collection in the past two years has increased by some 650 law books, both old and new, of which about 300 volumes contain statutory material. Some of the more interesting pieces will be briefly mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> Unless otherwise stated, publications noted in this section were issued in Belgrade.

Dimitrije Matić's voluminous *Objašnjenje građanskog zakonika za Knjažestvo Srbiju* (1850-51) was the first systematic treatise on Serbian civil law. Borisslav T. Blagojević's *Nasledno pravo* (1954) is an attempt to present the Yugoslav inheritance system for the period after the old inheritance laws were abolished and before the new one was enacted, i. e., during the period 1946-54. Bora Radovanović's *Kriminal u privredi* (1954) is a treatise on economic crimes; the same subject is treated in a series of articles in legal periodicals. *Zbirka propisa o izvršenju kazni, mera bezbednosti, i vaspitnopravnih mera* (2d. ed., 1953) consists of a collection of regulations on penal law.

The General Law on the Universities of June 15, 1954, with a commentary by Jovan Djordjević, is, according to the commentator, the first legal act applying the principle of social guidance for higher education in the socialist democracy.

The Library also received two selective collections of court decisions, the only substitute for the regular reporting system. *Zbirka odluka vrhovnih sudova i uputstava Vrhovnog Suda FNRJ* (1952) contains 365 decisions and directives issued by the state and federal supreme courts in criminal and civil matters, while *Zbirka odluka vrhovnih sudova donetih u upravno-sudskom postupku* (1954) comprises 254 supreme court decisions in administrative matters.

The prewar Serbian constitution was analyzed at length by J. H. A. Ubcini in *Constitution de la principauté de Serbie, annotée et expliquée* (Paris, 1871), and by Nikola Škerović in *Zapisnici sednica Ministarskog Saveta Srbije, 1860-1892* (1952). It is also discussed in Stojan Marković's *Administracija Kraljevine Srbije, sa naročitim pogledom na nauku o državi i državnoj upravi, I, Opšti deo* (1893).

Constitutional law and administrative

law of present-day Yugoslavia is discussed in several monographs. The problem of the delegation of power and legal significance of a decree is studied in Makso Šnuderl's *Vprašanje delegirane zakonadaje v FLRJ in pravni značaj ukaza* (Ljubljana, 1951).

Central and local government is treated in English by Radivoje Petković in *Local Self-Government in Yugoslavia; the Commune* (1955); by Radomir Lukić in *The State Organization in Yugoslavia* (1955); and by Edvard Kardelj in *The New Organization of Municipalities and Districts* (1955). Leon Geršković also deals with local government in *O izgradnji komuna* (1955).

Civil service regulations are to be found in Aleksandar Baltić and J. Jovanović's *Zakon o državnim službenicima, sa komentarom* (1955) and in Jovanović's *Zbirka propisa o službenicima* (1954).

Domestic relations are treated by Mehmed Begović in *Porodično pravo* (1952), and Ana Prokop discusses the parent-child relationship in the new Yugoslavia in her *Odnosi roditelja i djece po zakonodavstvu FNRJ* (Zagreb, 1954).

Economic law is discussed by Nikola Balog in *Poslovi privrednog prava* (1952) and by Vojislav Petrović in *Razvitak privrednog sistema FNRJ posmatran kroz pravne propise* (2 vols., 1954-55). The law of contracts is considered in Borislav T. Blagojević's *Gradjanskopravni obligacioni ugovori* (2d. ed., 1952) and Mihailo Konstantinović's *Obligaciono pravo* (vol. 1, 1952).

Labor law was the subject of four important books: Triša Kaclerović's *Radničko zakonodavstvo u Srbiji pre Prvog Svetskog rata* (1952); Aleksandar Baltić's *Zbirka propisa o radnim odnosima* (2d. ed., 1955); Todor Tomić's *Uredba o platama radnika i službenika privrednih organizacija, sa objašnjenjima* (1955);

and Nikola Tintić's *Osnovi radnog prava* (1955).

Milan Bartoš discusses the law of negotiable instruments in *Menično i čekovno pravo* (1953), and Ljubomir Bajalović treats the same subject in the first volume of *Menično pravo* (1955). Two works by Dragoslav Janković deal with the history of Serbian law. They are *Istorija države i prava feudalne Srbije* (1953) and *Istorija državi i prava Srbije u XIX veku* (1952).

A classical work on the legal customs of Southern Slavs is Baltazar Bogišić's *Zbornik pravnih običaja u južnih Slovena* (1874). Djordje Sp. Radojičić's *Srpski rukopis zemljoradničkog zakona* (1955) deals with the Serbian manuscript of the so-called *leges agrariae*. St. Maksimović's *Sudjenja u Kneževini Srbiji pre pisanih zakona* (Požarevac, 1898) discusses Serbian law before the written statutes came into being.

Public international law is treated in the first volume of Milan Bartoš' *Medjunarodno javno pravo* (1954) and Lazo Mojsov's *Okolu prašanjeto na makedonskoto nacionalno malcinstvo vo Grcija* (Skopje, 1954). Private international law was treated by Stojan Cigoj in *Zakonska zveza v mednarodnem zasebnem pravu* (1953).

Criminal law is the subject of Nikola Srzentić's *Krivično pravo FNR Jugoslavije, opšti deo* (1954), Janko Tahović's *Krivično pravo, posebni deo* (2d. ed., 1955), and Stanko Frank's *Teorija kaznenog prava po krivičnom zakoniku od godine 1951, opći dio* (Zagreb, 1955).

A few interesting treatises on the jurisprudence of Serbia were also acquired. Administrative law is discussed by Iovan Raić in *Načalni osnovi umopravoslovne i položitelne policie* (1841), while the administration of criminal justice under Karadjordje Petrović was handled by Dimitrije Papazoglu in *Krivično pravo i pravosudje u Srbiji, 1804-1813* (1954).

In the area of civil law, a treatise reflecting the disputes in drafting the Civil Code of 1844 is Pavel Šeroglić's *Replika na odgovor Gospodina Miloša Svetića u Utuku III. Ezykoslovnome ili Pregled II. Zakonika Gradjanskog za Serbiju* (Novi Sad, 1847). Jov. S. Milovanović wrote on commercial law in *Pravo trgovinsko* (1899), and Čedomilj Mitrović on ecclesiastical law in *O zakonodavnim granicama između crkve i države* (2d. ed., 1928).

Of material relating to Croatian legal history, the following may be mentioned: Antun Dabinović's *Hrvatska državna i pravna povijest* (Zagreb, 1940) and Zlatko Herkov's edition of *Statut grada Zagreba od godine 1732* (Zagreb, 1952). A popular compendium on canon law in Croatian for Catholics is afforded by Angel Dalla Costa's *Zakon czarkovni sloxen i upravljen za naučenje i prosvitljenje redovnikov harvaskoga naroda* (2 vols., Mnećzi, 1778).

For the so-called Independent State of Croatia, vol. IV, nos. 1-36 (1944) and vol. V, nos. 1-4 (1945) of the official gazette, *Službeni glasnik*, issued by the Ministry of National Education, were acquired.

Several volumes containing material relating to the Serbian church and school autonomy in Austria-Hungary were received. They include Gavriilo Boljarić's *Ugarsko-državni zakonik, i ministarske naredbe od 1867 do 1873 godine, odnoseće se na sve zakonom priznate crkve i crkv. opštine, s osobitim obzirom na Srpsko narodnu crkvu* (Pančevo, 1874); *Rad Srpskog narodnocrkvenog sabora . . . od 2 maja do 15 juna 1911* (Karlovcı, 1911); and Jovan Radonić's *Srpske privilegije od 1690 do 1792* (1954).

### Far Eastern Countries

Acquisition of legal materials of countries in the Far East has attained some



semblance of equilibrium in quality and quantity. As yet, however, it is far from ideal, especially in the case of some countries like the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, where the local authorities have never placed any restriction on the outward movement of publications. In the case of Communist Korea, practically nothing has been received, although a certain number of publications continue to come in from Communist China.

Several publications on the law of the Far Eastern countries, published in this country or in Europe, deserve attention. A series of lectures sponsored by the Washington Foreign Law Society during 1953-54 has been published under the title *Studies in the Law of the Far East and Southeast Asia* (1956). This collection of introductory studies on the laws of Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Vietnam is divided into seven lectures. Among them is a rather interesting discourse by Dr. Fa-ting CHENG, "A Sketch of the History, Philosophy and Reform of Chinese Law." The author summarizes his theory of the unique and homogeneous development of Chinese law from 400 B. C. to 1904, when China had its law westernized. As part of the same series of lectures, Prof. A. Arthur Schiller has contributed on Indonesian law. His book, *The Formation of Federal Indonesia, 1945-1949* (The Hague, 1955) concisely presents the government, organization, and administration of justice in this new island republic.

Wesley R. Fishel's *The End of Extra-territoriality in China*, published by the University of California Press in 1952, is a well-documented case-history of the problems of the extra-territorial system in modern international law. The author has traced the rise and fall of the system in China up to the time of its abolition towards the end of World War II. In

the field of legal history, a conscientious work has been rendered by Anthony François Paulus Hulswé in *Remnants of Han Law*, the first volume of which was published in Leiden in 1955. He has presented an effective analysis of the Han Code and the administration of justice during the former Han Dynasty (206 B. C. to 25 A. D.). A compilation entitled *Chinese Translation of the Laws of Hong Kong*, published in four volumes at Hong Kong in 1953 by the Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd., is rather useful to those who are interested in the laws of this British Colony. The present translation is based on the 1953 revised edition of *The Laws of Hong Kong*, issued in the English language.

#### REPUBLIC OF CHINA<sup>10</sup>

By far the most important acquisitions from the Republic of China have been treatises and compilations of laws. Legal periodicals, which form the primary source of current legislation, such as *Szu fa chuan k'an* and *Lih fa yuan kung pao*, are also being received regularly. Concerning current legislation of interest, there are: The Statute Governing Prize Court (June 1955); the Statute Governing Contraband of War (June 1955); the Regulation Concerning Veterans Administration (April 1955), which established the first Chinese Veterans Administration; and the Revised Income-Tax Law (December 1955), which introduced the first modern tax system in China on the Anglo-American pattern.

*Tsui kao fa yuan p'an li yao chi*, an outstanding compilation published by the Supreme Court in 1954, digests in three volumes all the decisions of the Supreme Courts in China from 1927 to 1953. It is classified in five categories: the Civil Code

<sup>10</sup> All publications described in this section were issued in Taiwan.

and the specific laws related to the Civil Code; the Code of Civil Procedure and the specific laws related to the Code of Civil Procedure; the Criminal Code and the specific laws related to the Criminal Code; the Code of Criminal Procedure and the specific laws related to the Code of Criminal Procedure; and miscellaneous (other laws and regulations not in the category of Civil or Criminal Code).

CH'U Chih-sheng's *Liang Ts'ang fa ling hui pien* (1954) is a compilation of all the laws and regulations concerning grain storage, including local ordinances governing traders in commodities. Land reform statutes in Taiwan were jointly compiled and annotated by LIU Ying-jui and LO Meng-hao in *Shih sze keng che yu ch'i t'ien t'iao li hsiang chieh* (1953), a convenient source book for those interested in the program of "Land-to-the-Tillers" in Taiwan during the past few years. CH'EN Kuo-chun's *Lao kung lih fa* (1954) is a comparative study of labor legislation in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Japan, and China. Current Chinese labor legislation and its related laws are included in the text.

In constitutional law, *Chung hwa min kuo hsien fa hsin lun* (1955), by HUNG Ying-tso, a welcome addition to recent treatises on the subject, is another comparative study of the Constitution of the Republic of China. In the fact that it is quite extensive in its elucidation of the various constitutions of the world it outshines many of its contemporary works. Shih Shang-k'uan's *Chai fa tsung lun* (1954) is a conscientious comparative discussion of Chinese law of obligations. The author has devoted his first volumes to the interpretation of the sources of obligations and the object of obligations, in which the chapters on contracts and torts (wrongful acts) are particularly illuminating. The second volume deals with

the effects of obligations, and the last is an elaboration of such topics as plurality of creditors and debtors, the transfer of obligations, and the extinction of obligations. A revised edition (1954) of the same author's *Min fa yüan lun tsung tse*, originally published in 1946, is a precise textbook on the general principles of the Civil Code.

An outline of the specific provisions of the Criminal Code, *Hsing fa fen tse tai kang* (1954), by YU Shou-p'ing, is an elementary textbook for students of Chinese criminal law. Pertinent Supreme Court decisions and advisory opinions of the Judicial Yuan in the interpretation of the statutory provisions of the Criminal Code are also cited in the text. Finally, a unique sourcebook, *The Legal Status of the Chinese Abroad*, by HUANG Tsen-ming, was published in 1954. Professor Huang's treatment of the problems of Chinese migration to the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and countries in Asia, is an interesting one. All the laws on nationality and naturalization in these countries are discussed insofar as they would affect nationals of the Republic of China. The book was first printed in 1936, and since then has undergone several revisions.

#### COMMUNIST CHINA <sup>11</sup>

Several scholarly works on the history of Chinese law, issued in China a decade ago, have been reprinted in Shanghai and Peking. CH'ENG Shu-te's *Chiu ch'ao lü k'ao* (reprinted in 1955), is a comparative study of the codes of nine dynasties, extending from 200 B. C. to 700 A. D. The author has done valuable and exhaustive research into the laws of China during that era, beginning with the Han Code and ending with the Sui Code. CH'EN Yin-lo's *Sui T'ang chih tu yüan lueh*

<sup>11</sup> Unless otherwise specified, all publications mentioned in this section were issued in Peking.



*lun kao* (reprinted in 1954) is an elementary study of the government organizations and legal institutions of the Sui Dynasty (589-618) and T'ang Dynasty (618-905). Professor CH'EN has eloquently represented the evolution of law under the Sui Dynasty, and its crystallization in the form of the T'ang Code, which became the model for law codes throughout Asia; it was adopted in Japan, Korea, Annam, and the Ryukyu Islands, and remained in effect there until the turn of the century. The Library also has in its collections the earlier issues of the above two titles, which were printed without punctuation.

Father André Bonnichon's deposition before the Committee on Public Law of the International Congress of Jurists, entitled *Lāw in Communist China* (The Hague, 1955), is a formidable indictment of the Chinese Communist regime. The author discusses the characteristics of Communist law; the relations between Party and state, and state and people; the administration of justice under the "kanpus," or Party cadres; and mob trial. Father Bonnichon's interpretation may be tested in a 1955 publication entitled *Wo kuo kuo chia chi kou* (The Government Organization of Our Country), by CH'OU Fang, in which the author elucidates the theory of the infallibility of the State, explaining the organization and functions of the People's Court and the Office of the People's Procurator-General. LOU Pang-yen's *Chung hwa jen min kung ho kuo hsien fa chi pen tsi shih* (1955) is a textbook on the Constitution of Communist China, one of the few publications on the new 1954 Constitution.

Various laws and decrees concerning the Five-Year Plans, counter-revolutionary movements and other policies of the state can be found in Party newspapers such as *Ta kung pao*, or the semimonthly publication *Shin hwa p'an yueh k'an*.

The Library has continued to receive these serials, which at present constitute the only source of information on the laws and administration of justice in Communist China.

#### JAPAN <sup>12</sup>

Current laws, rescripts, and ministerial ordinances are contained in *Kampô* (Official Gazette) and *Hôrei zensho* (Law Directory). *Hôrei zensho*, nevertheless, is preferred because of its exclusive devotion to legal materials and its ease of use in finding the law. The Library has an almost complete set of this directory (first published in 1868), and recent issues are received quite regularly. Among other collections of current legislation, *Kokkai tsûka hôritsu-shû*, published by the House of Representatives, and *Kokkai seitei-hô*, published by the House of Councillors, are notable acquisitions. In session law, *Kokkai seitei-hô shingi yôroku* (Digest of Session Law), published by the Legislative Bureau of both Houses annually, is also received. In this digest, summary records of selected laws enacted are included.

*Roppô zensho* (Compendium of Six Codes) is probably the manual most indispensable to the legal profession. It is revised and published annually. There are at least ten different compilations and editions of this compendium. More comprehensive and authoritative works are YÛHIKAKU's *Roppô* and IWANAMI's *Roppô*. The Library also has acquired such useful collections of laws and ordinances as the *Japanese Tax Code*, the *Internal Revenue Code of Japan*, and the EHS (Eibun Horei-sha) looseleaf service on financial regulations and procedures. All three are published serially in the English language.

The influence of Anglo-American law in postwar Japan has brought about many

<sup>12</sup> All publications described in this section were issued in Tokyo.

innovations in its legal system. One aspect of these changes is reflected in an increased interest in court decisions. This trend may have prompted the Japanese Bar Association (Hôshô-kai) to compile and publish the prewar Supreme Court decisions: *Daishinin minji hanrei-shû* (Supreme Court Decisions on Civil Cases) and *Daishinin keiji hanrei-shû* (Supreme Court Decisions on Criminal Cases), both published in 1951, each in 11 volumes. There also are case-reports published serially: *Saikô saibanshō hanrei-shû* (Supreme Court Decisions Reporter); *Gyōsei jiken saiban reishū* (Administrative Decisions Reporter); *Kōtō saibanshō hanrei-shū* (High Court Reporter); and *Katei saiban geppō* (Family Court Decisions Monthly). In commercial law, however, there is only one comprehensive digest of cases, the four-volume *Shōji hanrei-shū* (1952), compiled by KOMACHIYA Sōzō and IZAWA Kohei.

Another timely publication for students of common law, in the midst of the swinging of the pendulum towards the American legal system, is the *Anglo-American Law Dictionary (Eibei hō jiten)*, compiled by TAKAYANAGI Kenzō and SUENOBU Sanji, assisted by some 26 other scholars, in 1952. Legal terminology has been selected from such popular American and British law dictionaries as Ballentine, Black, Byrne, and Wharton. Difficulty must have been experienced by the compilers in their efforts to search for appropriate Japanese legal terms that would interpret some of the common law concepts. Noteworthy for legal bibliography are *Saikō saibanshō tosho mokuroku*, the catalog of the collection of the Supreme Court Library, and *Sengo hōgaku bunken sōmokuroku*, the complete checklist of postwar Japanese legal publications to 1953.

To political scientists and those in the legal profession, perhaps the most contro-

versial issue of contemporary Japan is the amendment of the Constitution. Under Article 9 of the present Constitution (promulgated November 3, 1946), sometimes known as the "MacArthur Constitution," Japan has permanently renounced its right of belligerency. Divergent opinions seem to have focused upon this bone of contention. TABATA Shinobu, in his work on constitutional amendment, *Kempō kaiseiron* (1954) maintains that the fundamental spirit of the present Constitution is expressed in its principle of absolute renunciation of war; hence any change in the pertinent provisions of the Constitution to permit rearmament would be unconstitutional. The author further stated that although the present Constitution was drafted by the headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan, the Japanese people wholeheartedly accepted it; it cannot, therefore, be considered as a constitution imposed on Japan by foreigners. On the other hand, in 1955 the Constitutional Law Research Society, Kempō Kenkyū-kai, advanced an entirely opposite point of view in *Nippon-koku jishu kempō shian* (Tentative Draft on an Autonomous Constitution of Japan). In essence, this argues that the Constitution must be amended because it was forced upon Japan by a foreign military dictator. These two treatises summarize concisely a timely subject.

TANAKA Jirō's *Horitsu ni yoru gyōsei no genri* (1954) and *Gyōsei soshō no hōri* (1954), are collections of his essays on administrative adjudications in both prewar and postwar Japan. The author recognizes the importance of the present reform concerning administrative litigation, and the necessity of judicial review, rules of law, and the supremacy of law as indispensable to the democratic administration of justice; but he considers further improvement essential. *Chūshaku shinzo-*

*kuhō*, a commentary on the Law of Domestic Relations, and *Chūshaku sōzokuhō*, a commentary on the Law of Succession, compiled under the supervision of NAKAGAWA Zennosuke and published in 1955, are authoritative works. In the field of legal history, *Chūsei hōsei shiryō-shū* (Materials on Legal History in the Middle Ages), compiled by SATŌ Shinichi and IKEUCHI Yoshisuke under the supervision of MAKI Kenji and published in 1955, is an excellent sourcebook on the law of Japan during the Kamakura Bakufu (Shogunate), from 1193 to 1337.

#### REPUBLIC OF KOREA <sup>13</sup>

The official gazette, *Kwanbo*, published by the Office of Public Information, continues to be the primary source of information on current statutory materials of the Republic of Korea. It has not, however, been received regularly. The Compendium of Six Codes, *Yukpōp chōnsō* (1955), has become all the more important whenever current laws and presidential decrees are to be consulted.

Many of the Japanese laws enforced during their occupation of the country, and some of the laws promulgated in the Yi Dynasty (1392–1910), are still effective pending the passage of new legislation. In fact, a great part of the Japanese Civil Code, Commercial Code, and Code of Civil Procedure, enforced before the Republic regained its independence, are still being applied, although drafts of new codes are now being studied by the National Assembly.

For the laws of the Yi Dynasty, *Taehan pōpkyu yuch'an* (1907), compiled by the then Ministry of Finance, has continued to be useful; while *Chōsen hōrei shūran* (1940), the directory of laws and ordinances of Korea, published by the

Governor-General's Office in Korea when Japan was still occupying the country, is just as important. The Library also has in its collection all the ordinances issued by the American Military Government during 1945–48, and the three-volume *Hanguk pōmnyūng jip*, compiled by HWANG Tong-jun and HAN Chong-so jointly, which contains most of the laws and decrees after 1948.

Among the recent acquisitions, *Kung fa hui tung*, known in Korean as *Kong pōp hoet'ong*, a translation of Johann Kaspar Bluntschli's classic of international law, *Das moderne Völkerrecht*, is a rare find. This was reprinted in 1896 by the Ministry of Education of the Yi Dynasty; the Chinese edition, published at Peking in the same year, is also in the Library's collections. It was translated by an American missionary, W. A. P. Martin, and his associates, and was based on C. Lardy's French version of Bluntschli's work, *Le Droit international codifié* (Paris, 1880).

A relatively new law dictionary, *Pōmnyul-hak sajōn* (1954), compiled under the supervision of YU Chin-o and KO Pyong-guk, is probably better than others of its kind published during the last 10 years. On the law of procedure, SŌ Il-gyo's *Hyōngsa sosong-pōp kangui* (1955) is an authoritative textbook. Another textbook, written by CHŎNG Kwanghyōn, *Hanguk ch'injok sangsok-pōppkkangnūi* (1955), deals with the law of family relations. In the field of labor law, *Kūllo kijun-pōp sōgūi* (1955), a joint work of CHON Ch'angjo and YI Hojun, is a short commentary on the labor standard law of Korea. Finally, the Library has acquired *Kunsa pōmnyōng-jip* (1955), the collected laws and ordinances of military justice, compiled by the Legal Department of the Ministry of Defense.

<sup>13</sup> All publications listed in this section were issued in Seoul.

The bulk of the material on Thai law is mainly in the Thai language. There are some treatises in Western languages, such as Tongplaew Jolabhoom's *La Thaïlande (Siam) sous le régime constitutionnel* (Caen, 1940), Serm Vinichayakoul's *L'Organisation de la famille d'après le nouveau code civil et commercial siamois* (Paris, 1939), and Luang Pracherd Aksorlaksna's *La Constitution siamois de 1932* (Paris, 1933). Current Thai legislation may be found in the *Royal Thai Government Gazette*, an English translation of the official gazette by the International Translation Company, recent issues of which have been received.

Codes and compilations of laws, such as *Prachum pramuan kotmai Siam (Code of Siam)*, published in 1938; *Pramuan kotmai phaeng lae phanit bap 1-6 (Civil and Commercial Code Books 1-6)*, published in 1945; *Prachum kotmai boran phak nung (Collection of Ancient Thai Laws, Part 1)*, published in 1940; *Pramuan kotmai Ratchakan Thi Nung (Compilations of laws of King Rama I)*, published in 1938; and *Prachum prat Ratchakan Thi Si, Phak hok (Compilation of the Royal Decrees of King Rama IV, Part VI)*, published in 1923, are among the notable acquisitions of Thai legal materials. An English edition of the *Civil and Commercial Code, Book I-VI*, published in 1935, is also in the Library. A current compilation of annual laws, *Prachum kotmai pracham sok*, edited by Sathian Wichailak, has been received.

Other important sources of information on Thai law include: *Prachum kham phiphaksa dika, suan 1-4; laksana withi phicharana khuam aya, laksana withi phicharana khuam phaeng, laksana phra thamnun san lae laksana phayan (Supreme*

*Court Decisions—Parts 1-4. Criminal Procedure, Civil Procedure, Court Organization Law and Evidence)*; *Prachum kham phiphaksa dika, suan thi 6; laksana pramuan Kotmai phaeng lae phanit, bap 1-6 (Supreme Court Decisions—Part 6; Civil and Commercial Code, Book 1-6)*; and *Prachum kham phiphaksa dika, suan 7-15 (Supreme Court Decisions—Parts 7-15)*, compiled by Malai Chansanchai in 1938. Indexes to these Supreme Court decisions are also available. The recent compilations of Supan Phunphiphat, entitled *Nangsu ruam kham phiphaksa sandika, lem nung kotmai laksana aya lae phra rat banyat siphok chabap (Supreme Court Decisions—Book I: Penal Code and 16 Other Acts)*, and *Nangsu ruam kham phiphaksa sandika, lem song pramuan kotmai phaeng lae phanit lae phra rat banyat si chabap (Supreme Court Decisions—Book 2: Civil and Commercial Code and Four Other Acts)*, published in 1950, are worthy of note. The Library also has many recent specific laws and statutes, and parliamentary records, including minutes of the Senate and Assembly of People's Representatives. Lastly, the law dictionary compiled by Khun Samahan Hitakhadi, *Photchananukrom kotmai*, published in 1931, is among the useful acquisitions of Thai law.

### Roman and Canon Law

Under the titles *Tractatus tractatum*, *Tractatus universi juris*, and *Tractatus omnes* there appeared in the sixteenth century several sets which embraced a collection of the most important works of the medieval legal scholars. They are encyclopedic in scope, covering many subjects and representing a large number of authors. Most of the works included in these sets were not reprinted later and only a few exist in manuscript form. Thus, for

<sup>14</sup> Unless otherwise stated, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Bangkok.



writings of many glossators and postglossators of Roman law, these sets are the only source.

The Library recently acquired a set entitled *Tractatus omnes*, comprising 20 volumes, published at Venice in 1548–50, which seems to have escaped the attention of well-known bibliographers, such as Struve and Camus-Dupin, and is noted imprecisely by Fontana and Lipenius. It is divided as follows: vol. I, general theory of law and rules of interpretation; vol. II, power of the church, and privileges of ecclesiastical dignitaries (*see illustration*); vol. III, ecclesiastical censorship; vol. IV, ecclesiastical benefices; vol. V, dignity and authority of secular power; vol. VI, the treasury, peace and war; vol. VII, feudal law; vols. VIII–IX, contracts; vol. X (missing); vol. XI, succession; vols. XII–XIV, administration of justice and procedure; vol. XV, criminal law; vol. XVI, acquisition of rights and actions; vols. XVII and XVIII, Supplements, 1550; vols. XIX–XX, *Repertorium*, prepared by Marc Anto. Bonicelli.

A project successfully concluded during the year with the considerable help of Dr. Stephan Kuttner, Honorary Consultant in the History of Canon Law and Roman Law, brought to the Library 99 reels of negative microfilms of manuscript sources in the Vatican Library. These are regarded as of special value because the contribution of Roman and canon law to the formation of common law is at the present time regarded as much more substantial than was thought in the nineteenth century. Research in Roman and canon law prior to 1550, when they exercised the most important influence upon the common law, must be carried out by study of manuscripts containing the writings of jurists of the time, since not more than a tenth of them have been printed.

## Incunabula

The following notable incunabula were received during the year:

Bartolus de Saxoferrato. *Super secunda parte codicis*. Venice, Nicolaus Jenson, 7 May 1478. Leaf [2<sup>r</sup>]: Eruum fugituum. Hain, *Repertorium* 2543. *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.* 3509. Not in Stillwell.

Bartolus de Saxoferrato had a short life (1314–57) but left an important trace in legal science. He taught law at the universities of Bologna, Padua, Perugia, and Pisa, producing an extraordinary number of works. No other jurist of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance period attained, anywhere in Europe, such fame and reputation. For many years his opinions had almost the force of law in Spain and Portugal, where his commentary on the *Codex* (a part of the *Corpus juris civilis*) became generally popular (Savigny, Friedrich Karl von. *Storia del diritto romano nel medio evo*, vol. II, Torino, 1857, p. 639).

Cipolla, Bartolomeo. *De servitutibus urbanorum et rusticorum praediorum*. Venice, Andreas de Bonetis, 20 August 1485. Leaf [6<sup>r</sup>]: Tractatus servitutū vrbanoꝝ. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's Supplement) 4856. Stillwell, *Second Census* C353.

Bartolomeo Cipolla (Bartholomaeus Cepolla or Caepolla), a native of Verona, studied law under the famous scholars Angelo dei Gambilioni (Angelus Aretinus) and Paulus de Castro in Bologna. He became professor of law in Ferrara in 1450 and in 1458 at the University of Padua, where he taught until his death in 1477.

This volume, one of Cipolla's outstanding works on servitudes, is rich in practical cases treated in detail. For centuries they were used more extensively than any other work of that period. (Savigny, Friedrich Karl von. *Geschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, vol. 3, Heidelberg, 1831, p. 279). Because of its practical and scholarly value this work has been



translated into modern Italian. The merits of the writings of older authors were once again revealed when Cipolla's opinion was recently quoted in cases dealing with Texas tidal lands.

Barbier, Jean. *Viatorum utriusque iuris*. [Lyon, Guillaume Balsarin, 1487/90]. Copinger 948. *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.* 3856. Not in Stillwell.

——— [Lyon, Engelhard Schultis, ca. 1495]. Pellechet, *Cat. gén.* 2055. *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.* 3860. Not in Stillwell.

Jean Barbier (Johannes Berberius or Berberii) was a French jurist about whose life there is very little information. It is assumed that he flourished during the reign of the French King Louis XI (1461–83). His only known work, *Viatorum utriusque iuris*, deals with misdemeanors, contracts, wills, and procedure. It represents a kind of manual intended to be used by persons who practiced or studied law in the French region of Languedoc, where the author was born. (Schulte, Johann Friedrich. *Die Geschichte der Quellen und Literatur des canonischen Rechts*, vol. II, Stuttgart, 1877, p. 380). This work gained wide fame for a time at the end of the sixteenth century; it was republished, for instance, in Cologne in 1576. It is a valuable source for the study of the legal history of the French region of Provence. (Stinzing, Roderich von. *Geschichte der populären Literatur des römisch-kanonischen Rechts*, Leipzig, 1867, pp. 238–39).

The 1487/90 edition is known to be in the possession of only three European public libraries, one of them the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, whose copy lacks the first two leaves. The 1495 edition is in the collections of only a very few libraries.

Dalen, Michael von. *Casus summarii decretalium sexti et clementinarum*. Strassburg, [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], 15 June 1485. Leaf 1<sup>a</sup> (t. p.): *Casus breues decretalium sexti et clementinarum*. Hain, *Repertorium* (with Copinger's

*Supplement*) 4660. Stillwell, *Second Census* M462.

Michael von Dalen (Michael de Dalen) was a German jurist who is believed to have lived in the second part of the fifteenth century and to have taught at the University of Cologne. There are six known editions of his work, but only the first one, published in Cologne in 1476, contains the author's name (Stinzing, *op. cit.*, pp. 67–69). This work is essentially similar to the innumerable preserved manuscripts of *Casus summarii decretalium* (Schulte, *op. cit.*, p. 492). It deals with the *decretales* of Pope Gregory IX, the *liber sextus* of Boniface VIII, and the *constitutiones* of Clement V. Its unusual feature is the fact that the *decretales* are not separately treated from the *constitutiones* and *liber sextus* (Stinzing, *op. cit.*, pp. 68–69).

Lopez, Juan. *De matrimonio et legitimatione*. [Pavia, Christophorus de Canibus, after 27 November, 1488]. Leaf [1<sup>a</sup>]: *Tractatus de matrimonio et legitimatione*. Hain, *Repertorium* 10345. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (XV cent.) VII, p. 1008 (IA 31468). Not in Stillwell.

Juan Lopez (Johannes Lupus) was born in Segovia in 1440. After a period of teaching at the University of Salamanca, he went to Italy, where, among other positions, he held the office of Vicar to Cardinal Francesco Piccolomini, Bishop of Siena (later Pope Pius III). He wrote this work while serving a prison sentence at Castel Sant'Angelo in Rome.

Summenhart, Konrad. *Tractatulus bipartitus de decimis*. Hagenau, Heinrich Gran, 13 November 1497. Hain, *Repertorium* 15177. Stillwell, *Second Census* S766.

Konrad Summenhart (1465–1511) was a German theologian who was active in the city of Tübingen. The rapid development of commerce, trade, and banking during the Renaissance provoked many disputes in which the legal and the theological point of view were presented to-

gether. Especially controversial was the question of interest and usury. Among the outstanding works resulting from these disputes is Konrad Summenhart's. (Stinzinger, *op. cit.*, pp. 545-47; Schulte, *op. cit.*, pp. 454-56).

Odendorp, Heinrich von. *Repetitio capituli omnis utriusque sexus de poenitentiis et remissionibus*. Memmingen, Albrecht Kunne, 1490.

Hain, *Repertorium* 11957. Stillwell, *Second Census* O20.

Heinrich von Odendorp (Henricus de Odendorff) was born in Cologne and taught at the University of Vienna. In 1385 he became Rector of the university and he participated in the drafting of its statutes. He died about 1399 or 1400.

THE STAFF OF THE LAW LIBRARY

## Slavica (Exclusive of USSR)

PRIMARY consideration is given in this report to some of the more significant publications which the Library succeeded in procuring in the humanities and the social sciences. Materials beyond this subject scope are included only as a matter of exception on account of their general reference value.

### PUBLISHING AND PROCUREMENT TRENDS

In terms of total receipts of titles, the procurement picture for last year can be summarized as follows (figures in parentheses indicate the 1955 book-production of these countries) :

Country	Monographs	Periodicals
Bulgaria-----	576 (3,516)	158
Czechoslovakia ----	1,917 (7,162)	443
Poland-----	2,517 (8,472)	507
Yugoslavia-----	1,643 (5,159)	607

From this tabulation it follows that between 15 percent and 31.8 percent of the current book output in these countries came to the Library. Two qualifications should be made. First, statistics of book-production in this area encompass an assortment of marginal materials which, as a rule, would be of no acquisition interest to the Library, such as concert, theater, and other programs, reports of schools on all levels, elementary industrial and agricultural pamphlets for mass consumption, and the like. Consequently, an upward revision of the ratios between output and receipt would be quite realistic. Second, while these figures are indicative of a rather broad numerical coverage for the area under discussion, they are, of course, only

one and not necessarily a conclusive criterion for the appraisal of the procurement situation. What really matters is the qualitative composition of the intake, and here it can be stated that, in comparison with previous years, some marked strides are noticeable. Perhaps as harbingers of moderately relaxed export policies in countries within the Soviet orbit, certain types of printed materials made their appearance which for one reason or another had been considered in various portions of Central and Eastern Europe in a class with state secrets. Thus a trickle of economic geographies, "Who's Who" type publications, general reference books, directories, bibliographies of periodicals, and even a few statistical publications began to arrive, along with a number of periodical titles, either new or known to have been published but previously barred from circulation abroad. It is not bare of a touch of irony that some of these materials are newcomers to the domestic book-markets in East Europe, where the unavailability of reference aids had deprived librarians and scholars of the basic reference tools essential for the performance of their work.

The volte-face in tactics and slogans which took place in the USSR after Stalin's death was quickly emulated by Party and Government in other Communist-dominated countries within the Soviet power sphere and can be readily identified in publications, even by extraneous signs. Stalin's writings, which a few years ago were turned out by East European printing presses in the thousands and tens of thousands and were given a top listing in

their national bibliographies, are headed for oblivion. Between 1950 and 1955 the yearly number of author entries for Stalin in the Polish national bibliography diminished from 60 to a mere four and in current issues his name has disappeared altogether. Some two or three years ago one would have had to look hard for an East European imprint—from dentistry to bridge-building—which was devoid of prefatory obeisance to Stalin's omniscience and sagacity or of repeated references to his writing. Nowadays, the most frequent context in which his name is mentioned is as a whipping-boy for the ills of his era. Manifestations of the crudeness, distortion, and invective which were still in evidence in some of the political literature of 1954<sup>1</sup> have recently made way for more polished forms, less offensive titles and captions, and more subtle and conciliatory techniques in formulation and psychological approach; but little change has been discernible so far in basic Communist concepts and principles.

A spectacular feature on the East European intellectual scene was the emergence, though still in vague contours, of a public conscience and public opinion which were distinctly at variance with the Party's official line. It was a rather unaccustomed spectacle to find in the Communist press letters to the editor inquiring why moviegoers should not be treated for a change to some good foreign films, grumbling about the boredom of the contemporary literary production, or extolling the

artistic virtues of pre-Communist works known to be in disfavor with the regime. Or, to give another example, it was without precedent since the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia that students ridiculed openly and with cutting irony intellectual regimentation and censorship by the Government and demanded categorically the restoration of academic freedom.

Most significant, however, were the protests by prominent authors and artists, which after some occasional rumblings in the wake of Stalin's death gradually gained momentum. The spirit and climate of this vigorous cultural controversy are eloquently voiced in the pages of the press and deserve to be illustrated by a few citations.

Jaroslav Seifert, a well-known Czech poet, in his address to the Congress of the Union of Czech Authors held in Prague last April, had these poignant comments to make: "... And today, I am asking you: where were we all after 1948 when a man who did not know Czech presided over Czech literature and decided the fate of Czech authors and books? Where were we when this man sent a group of twenty-year-olds to destroy the plates of Czech books in the printing shops? Among the books destroyed were many classics which we now publish anew. Even the writings of Comenius were among them. Where were we when many a librarian, prompted by caution, cowardice, malice, or misled enthusiasm destroyed our libraries and established new libraries exclusively from books published after February 1948? ... I am convinced that our foremost task now is to right the wrongs. There are two pressing demands: 1) Ask the silenced and unjustly ostracized writers to cooperate—those among them who are worthy of the name of a writer. Do not wait for them to come begging because it is unworthy of

<sup>1</sup>To mention only a few such stereotypes: *Proti kozmopolitizmu a objektivizmu v stavitel'stve* (Prague, 1954), a collection of addresses made at a faculty meeting of the Institute of Technology in Prague in which several speakers declared war on "cosmopolitanism" and "objectivism" in engineering; and *Odborové hnutí ve Spojených státech amerických* (1954), by Vladivoj Pulec, who engaged in various diatribes against labor unions in the USA.

a writer to go begging. Give them an opportunity to answer the accusations levelled against them when they were read out of Czech literary life. I myself experienced that. 2) Let us think of the imprisoned writers, of their human fates. I don't have the right to judge their crimes, errors, and mistakes. But as a Czech poet, I have the right to suggest that they have suffered enough for their political transgressions."<sup>2</sup>

On the same occasion another poet, František Hrubín, prefaced his address with the following remark: "It was an unhealthy and humiliating situation for Czech literature that its problems could not be discussed openly. This possibility exists now."<sup>3</sup>

In Bulgaria, Pavel Vezhinov, author and member of the leadership of the Writers' Union, had this to say in an article entitled "The Writer's Creative Freedom?": "The writer is beginning to lose faith in his ideas, his literary values, and artistic methods. Thereby he is losing his style, his creative individuality, and independence . . . I can see this process going on within myself . . . I have lost much of my writer's individuality . . . and in exactly the same way the differentiating characteristics of my colleagues are fading. Somehow all of us without noticing it have become lost in a gray impersonal mass."<sup>4</sup>

The mood which prevailed at a session of the Polish Council of Culture and Art, held in Warsaw in March 1956, is reflected in speeches which appeared in the weekly cultural review, *Przegląd kulturalny*<sup>5</sup> under such captions as "Mythology and Truth" (by Jan Kott), "For a Clean

Moral Atmosphere" (by Roman Karst), and "Truth Cannot be Revealed; Truth Must be Conquered Every Day" (by Mieczysław Jastrun). The most critical analysis of the intellectual atmosphere, however, was expressed by Antoni Słonimski, whose address was printed under the title "For the Restoration of the Citizen's Right,"<sup>6</sup> some excerpts of which read as follows: "The history of philosophy knows few periods which have brought intolerance so much to the fore as that of the last few years. The persecution of critical thought at the beginning of the Renaissance or later, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, appears to have been almost idyllic in comparison with the times we have recently witnessed and which, I can say with relief, now are on their way out. . . . It is worthwhile pondering why many precepts of Socialist Realism which are contrary to age-old experience and to common sense could have survived so long, why even up to the present time . . . [the writers] were told to believe that Don Quixote was typical, that Dante's peregrinations in Hell and Gulliver's travels to the country of the Lilliputians were events typical of their time; that Robinson Crusoe's adventure was an example of colonial imperialism, that *Hamlet* was really a work unmasking the ugly methods used to gain power in a feudal system . . . that the pessimism in Adam Mickiewicz' sonnets was directly connected with the grain crisis in Odessa . . . one could always find a magician to prove that the Cathedral of Notre Dame was not beautiful or, if more convenient, that it was a 'progressive' work. . . . Only a true democratization of public life, restoration of public opinion and the return . . . to rational and unfettered thought can save us from Caesarism . . ."

At least a few examples should be given here of reference works which represent

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> *Literární noviny*, No. 19 (Prague), April 29, 1956.

<sup>3</sup> *Literární noviny*, No. 18 (Prague), April 28, 1956.

<sup>4</sup> *Literaturen front* (Sofia), April 7, 1955.

<sup>5</sup> *Przegląd kulturalny*, No. 14 (Warsaw), April 5-11, 1956.



valuable contributions to the knowledge of the area under purview. Published in the series, Oxford Regional Economic Atlases, *The USSR and Eastern Europe* (London, 1956) consists of topically arranged reference maps (on demography, natural wealth, industry, and agriculture), a gazetteer, and accompanying texts prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit and providing a mine of information to students of the area. In *The Balkans in Our Time* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956), Robert Lee Wolff focuses his inquiry on Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania. In an introduction by Donald C. McKay, the scope of the work is defined as follows: "Mr. Wolff has given us a broad background of the geography, ethnic make-up, economy and especially of the tangled but meaningful history of these peoples from the Byzantium of the fourth century to the outbreak of World War II. This forms Part I of his book. In Part II the story of the war years appears in substantial length, and then rather more than half of the volume is given over to a detailed account of how the Communists acquired power and, perhaps more important, to an analysis of what they have done with it."

The first volume in the series entitled *Statistiken zur Wirtschaft Ost- und Südosteuropas*, issued by the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung in Berlin, was Bruno Kiesewetter's *Industrie* (1955), a little book full of statistical materials on the various sectors of industry in East Europe.

The growing interest in Slavic and East European studies is illustrated by an array of specialized journals which came into being in the recent past and are now currently received. *Die Welt der Slaven* was started this year by a committee of German scholars under the editorship of Erwin Koschmieder of the University of Munich. Primarily devoted to the civilization of the

Slavic peoples, this quarterly featured in its first issue several papers from the pens of Slavists from Germany and other countries, a book review section, and a bibliography of close to 600 entries of books and articles published in 1954 and 1955 in the fields of Slavic languages and literatures. Of similar scope is *Ricerche slavistiche*, published in irregular sequence since 1952 by Prof. Giovanni Maver under the joint auspices of the Institute of Slavic Philology at the University of Rome, the East European Institute in Rome, and the Slavic Seminar of the Oriental Institute at the University of Naples. An extensive coverage of East European affairs with stress on politics and religion is provided in the quarterly *Oriente*, published by the Centro de Estudios Orientales in Madrid under the direction of Santiago Morillo, S. J. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences inaugurated in 1955 its *Studia Slavica*, an annual review of Slavistic studies. The first issue of this periodical, which succeeds *Études slaves et roumaines* (1948-50), is devoted to Slavic literatures and philologies in their relation to Hungarian culture. Among articles written in various Slavic and East European languages there is a research report on the advances of Slavic studies in Hungary during the first postwar decade. Last but not least, the *Harvard Slavic Studies*, edited by Horace G. Lunt, present "articles by qualified specialists on the literatures and intellectual history of the Slavs." The second volume (1954) is a Festschrift honoring the sixtieth birthday of Francis Dvornik.

A report on Slavica would be incomplete if it did not include at least some samples of receipts from the Sorbian cultural sphere. Unavailability of the large Sorbian standard dictionaries, such as those by Dr. Pfuhl (1866), Dr. Ržak (1920) and Jurij Kral (1931), prompted the compilation by Filip Jakubaš of *Hornjoserb-*

*sko-němski slownik* (Budyšin, 1954), an Upper Sorbian—German 30,000-word dictionary which considerably expands the pocket dictionary published by A. Mitas in 1953. A history of Sorbian literature from its inception in the sixteenth century to the first decade of the twentieth century, *Stawizny serbskeho pisnowstwa* (Budyšin, 1954) by Rudolf Jenc, was sponsored by the Institute of Sorbian Culture (Institut za serbski ludospyt) at Budyšin.

#### BULGARIA <sup>7</sup>

Last year the Bulgarian Bibliographic Institute released a detailed report on its activities in the decade since the end of the Second World War, entitled *Bŭlgarski Bibliografski Institut, 1945–1955*. It contains, in addition to a survey of the Institute's responsibilities, functions, and staff, a bibliography of publications written about or issued by the Institute. Examples of the latter which the Library received are: *Bibliografiata v SSSR i stranite s narodna demokratsiia* (1954), a collection of papers describing bibliographical developments in Central-East Europe; *Stroiteli na bŭlgarskoto dukhovno vŭzrazhdenie* (1954), offering bibliographical materials relative to notable representatives of the Bulgarian national renaissance; and a booklet of biographical sketches of Bulgarian writers and poets who received Dimitrov State Prizes during 1949–51, *Laureati na Dimitrovski nagradi za literatura* (1953). Also compiled under the aegis of the Institute and the editorship of its director, Todor Borov, is the annual *Periodichni izdaniia v NR Bŭlgariia*, a comprehensive listing of the Bulgarian periodical press. The issues for 1953 and 1954 were the first directories of that sort to be received in many years. For each title the pertinent bibliographical data and

circulation figures are given. Indexes of titles, subjects, publishing agencies, editors, and places of publication render this directory a serviceable acquisitions and reference tool. From appended statistical tables it appears that in 1954 the Bulgarian press consisted of 233 newspapers (of which over 70 percent were mimeographed sheets distributed in factories and farms), 162 journals—including five in English—and 55 annuals, transactions, and similar materials. The median circulation figure of newspapers is said to be 9,253, and of journals 4,671.

More recent statistical figures are available for Bulgarian book production.<sup>8</sup> Of 3,516 books printed in Bulgaria in 1955 in an average edition of 5,708 copies and at an average price of 5.51 *leva*, 244 were in foreign languages, including 144 in Russian and 18 in English. A bibliographical project, jointly undertaken by the Fundamental Social Sciences Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Bibliographic Institute, resulted in the publication by the former of the first volume of a bibliography on the "People's Republic of Bulgaria," *Narodnaia Respublika Bŭlgariia* (Moscow, 1954), prepared by a staff of collaborators with D. D. Ivanov as chief editor. The 14,500 entries, which are organized in 34 subject classes, purport to cover the political, social, economic, and cultural conditions prevailing in Bulgaria between September 1944 and 1947; but exclusive reliance on sources published in the USSR and Bulgaria causes this extensive bibliography to produce quite a one-sided documentation. The second volume, which will cover the period after 1947, is in preparation.

A relatively up-to-date guidebook to Bulgaria's capital was prepared by V.

<sup>7</sup> Unless otherwise noted, publications listed in this section were issued in Sofia.

<sup>8</sup> Contained in the statistical supplement to the Bulgarian national bibliography of books, *Bŭlgarski knigopis*, December 1955.

Nedelcheva under the title *Sofia nashata prekrasna stolitsa* (1954). Alleged accomplishments in various spheres of public life in Bulgaria in the decade preceding 1954 are discussed in a symposium of 18 articles, *10 godini narodna vlast* (1954). *Vtoroi piatiletnii plan razvitiia Narodnoi Respubliki Bolgarii* (Moscow, 1954), edited by F. T. Konstantinov, is a Russian translation of official Bulgarian materials concerned with economic developments projected for the second Five Year Plan (1953-57). One of the sporadic postwar publications on Bulgarian transportation problems is an account of the technical and economic aspects of the Bulgarian railroad system, *Zheleznitsite v Bŭlgariia* (1952), by Nako Doñnov. Since the Communist parties in the countries of the Soviet orbit are, as is well known, the sole residue of political power and decision-making, proceedings of Party Congresses, such as *Dokladi* of the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, held in Sofia in 1955, are often valuable sources for an appraisal of the situation in that area.

In Bulgaria, as elsewhere in the Soviet orbit, major historical research and writing are seldom left to the initiative or discretion of individual scholars. As a rule these pursuits are handled as official projects of public institutions—such as the Academy of Sciences—where they are conducted under the direction of a principal editor by a collective team whose individual members often remain anonymous. This holds true for the four titles discussed below, the first three being Academy-sponsored works and the last a publication of the Bibliographic Institute. Extended preparations and repeated drafting and redrafting were finally consummated by the publication of the first volume of *Istoriia na Bŭlgariia* (1954), which, prepared under the overall direction of D. Kosev, embodies Bulgarian history in the garb of historical materialism

up to the time of the liberation from Turkish rule. The second volume (1955) continues the chronicle. In addition, there are: a collection of documentary materials by Nikolai Todorov bearing on the Turkish rule over the Bulgarians, *Polozhenieto na bŭlgarskiia narod pod tursko robstvo* (1953); and *Za marksicheska istoriia na Bŭlgariia* (1954), consisting of papers and addresses by Todor Pavlov, who calls for a more consistent and orthodox application of Marxist principles to the interpretation and methodology of Bulgarian history. *Gavril Iliev Katsarov* (1953) is a bibliography paying tribute to this prominent archaeologist and historian by listing the rich harvest of his scholarly contributions to the knowledge of ancient history, especially that of the Balkan Peninsula.

A dictionary of spoken Bulgarian, *Bŭlgarski tŭlkoven rechnik s ogled kum narodnite govori*, compiled between 1926 and 1951 by a group of leading Bulgarian linguists and continued in recent years under the supervision of Stefan Mladenov, has reached the letter "K." Headed by Stoian Romanski, well-known philologist and ethnographer, a group of specialists of the Academy's Bulgarian Language Institute has been engaged in the preparation of *Rechnik na sŭvremennia bŭlgarski knizhoven ezik* (1954), a dictionary of the contemporary written Bulgarian language, of which the first two installments, each numbering 160 pages, have been received. A revealing comment on the lot of scholars under Communism is provided by the second edition, enlarged and revised, of Romanski's *Pravopisen rechnik na bŭlgarskiia knizhoven ezik* (n. d.), a Bulgarian spelling dictionary first published in 1933. A prefatory statement by the publisher, the State Publishing House of Sciences and Arts, reprimands the author for having permitted "serious mistakes and deficiencies" to pervade his work. The charges

include the omission of widely used words, particularly those of Soviet origin, failure to define such terms as "capitalism" and "proletariat," undue attention to religious expressions, and "the purely etymological, apolitical and consequently faulty definitions of social and political concepts." These "ills" are corrected in a special publisher's supplement in which the original entry, "Avangard—military vanguard" becomes "the leading formation, e. g., the Bolshevik Party is the vanguard of the Soviet people," and the author's definition, "diktatura (dictatorship)—rule by force" is elucidated by a note: "Diktatura na proletariata (dictatorship of the proletariat)—the most perfect form of democracy—rule of the proletariat in the USSR." *Historische Laut-und Formenlehre des Altbulgarischen* (The Hague, 1955), by Bernhard Rosenkranz, is one of the valuable contributions to Slavic learning which appeared in the series entitled *Slavistic Printings and Reprintings*, edited by Cornelis H. Van Schooneveld of Leiden University. An anthology of Bulgarian belles-lettres of the past 10 years was edited by Ivan Ruzh and published in 1954 under the title *Deset godini beletristika 1944–1954*.

Art publications are epitomized by the first volume of Venelin Krüstev's *Ocherki vŭrkhu razvitieto na bŭlgarskata muzika* (1954), which covers the history of Bulgarian music up to the 1920's, and a copiously illustrated book on contemporary Bulgarian architecture and sculpture, *Arkhitekturata v Bŭlgariia . . .*, 1954, sponsored by the Institute of City Building and Architecture of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Among receipts of new serial titles was *Bibliotekar*, a library monthly which, published since 1954 by the Vasil Kolarov State Library, is devoted to questions of

library science and administration, and to bibliographical and publishing activities.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

It may be appropriate to begin this section with a brief account of some recent developments in the domain of the Czechoslovak national bibliography. The National Library in Prague and the Matica Slovenská Library in Turčiansky sv. Martin, the two bibliographical centers for Czech and Slovak publications, respectively, have moved steadily toward broadening bibliographical control over Czechoslovak printed materials. As a result, the official bibliographical catalog, *Bibliografický katalóg*, now consists principally of four serial sections recording Czech books, serials, articles in periodicals, and music publications, and of four counterparts listing analogous Slovak materials.<sup>9</sup> In addition, special issues of *České knihy* issued from time to time are devoted to bibliographical coverage of selected topics or regions. Noteworthy supplements of that type published in 1955 were *Soupis knižních vydání "Babičky" Boženy Němcové a literatury o ní v letech: 1855–1955*, a bibliographical inventory of 260 Czechoslovak and 42 other editions in 17 languages of Božena Němcová's masterpiece of narrative art, *The Grandmother*, and of the literature dealing with it; and *Přehled české bibliografické literatury v letech, 1945–1955*, containing, besides several papers on bibliographical activities in

<sup>9</sup> The titles of these parts are: *České knihy* (Czech Books), a weekly; *Slovenské knihy* (Slovak Books), a monthly; *Články v českých časopisech* (Articles in Czech Periodicals), a monthly; *Články slovenských časopisoch* (Articles in Slovak Periodicals), a monthly; *České hudebniny* (Czech Music), a quarterly; *Slovenské hudobniny* (Slovak Music); *České noviny a časopisy* (Czech Newspapers and Periodicals), an annual; and *Slovenské noviny a časopisy* (Slovak Newspapers and Periodicals), an annual.



Czechoslovakia and the USSR, a listing by 20 subject categories of bibliographies (printed as monographs or as separate articles in serials) which were published in Czechoslovakia in the postwar decade. As recently announced, two annuals, *Mapy* (Maps) and *Kniha a tisk v ČSR*, a year-book of publishing statistics, will become recurring features of the official Czechoslovak bibliographical registration. To round out the picture, mention should be made of two other publications, *Čteme a studujeme*, a monthly journal of the University Library in Prague, devoted to selective bibliographies, and *Odporúčajúce bibliographie*, a series of bibliographies sponsored by the Slovak National Library (Matica Slovenská). The latter publication was inaugurated by a collection of biobibliographical material on L'udovít Štúr, Slovak patriot, linguist, and poet, the centenary of whose death was commemorated last January.

Other important additions to the Library's reference collections included the latest (third) two-volume edition of *Nový slovník československých výstavných umělců*, a biographical dictionary of Czechoslovak artists, compiled by Dr. Prokop Toman and published in 44 fascicles between 1947 and 1950, and a little dictionary of archival terminology, *Slovníček archivní terminologie* (1954), prepared by František Roubík and others for the Administration of Archives of the Ministry of the Interior.

The modus operandi of higher education is the subject of Stanislav Vodinský's *O studiu na vysokých školách v ČSR* (1954), a students' guidebook on entrance requirements, curricula examinations, and pertinent regulations. Rosters of universities, colleges, and research libraries are also included.

*Úvod do studia knihovnictví* (1953), by Jiří Kábrt, is an introductory textbook

for graduate students of library science, which, aside from containing some useful data on the organization, activities, and collections of Czechoslovak libraries, elaborates on some innovations of "progressive" library practice. The author reminisces disapprovingly about the library methods of pre-Communist times, when there "was only one central and generally accessible catalog," representing just "a mechanical record of the library's holdings. In fact, such a catalog confused the reader who was unable to select suitable literature from it." He goes on to explain why, under the new library regime, the reader no longer needs to put up with such a predicament: "In the interest of a better utilization of catalogs the librarian develops as a rule two parallel catalogs: the Readers' Catalog, in which he includes only the best works which warrant active dissemination among the readers, and the Official Catalog in which he records all library holdings, irrespective of whether or not they deserve to be disseminated. The Readers' Catalog is freely accessible to every reader in the library. Admission to the Official Catalog is permitted as a matter of exception and only for research purposes." To be sure, catalog entries which in the past "were concerned primarily with the formal description of a book" are nowadays chiefly focused "on the inner value and the contents of a book," i. e., they are essentially evaluative catalog cards with propaganda intent. Generally speaking, having ceased to be "administrative agencies . . . libraries have evolved into true centers of Communist education of the reader." Librarians specializing in the East European area may also be interested in an abstract journal of library periodicals, *Knihovnické časopisy*, which has been issued at irregular intervals since 1955 by the University Library in Brno.

It is perhaps indicative of a partial re-



removal of restrictions on the flow of information to the outside world that the Library has recently received two reports by the Czechoslovak State Statistical Office on the results of the first Czech Five Year Plan, *Výsledky plnění prvního pětiletého plánu rozvoje národního hospodářství Československé republiky v letech 1949-1953* (1954), and a similar though more detailed Russian version on the same subject, *Razvitie narodnogo khoziaistva Chekhoslovatskoi Respubliki v 1949-1953 gg.* (Moscow, 1955). If due allowance is made for the propagandistic overtones common in such materials and for the predilection of Communist statisticians for ratios and percentages in lieu of absolute figures, the textual reports along with appended tables and graphs offer informative data on economic and cultural developments in Czechoslovakia. Some figures in the field of publishing may be of interest: between 1949 and 1953 over 20,000 books were published in a total edition of 333 million copies. Credited as the largest single edition, 755,000, is the *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, the erstwhile official code of Stalinist theory and party history, now due for expurgation. The number of periodicals and newspapers is said to have risen from 1,327 in 1948 to 2,739 in 1953.

In the economic sciences three university textbooks of a more general scope should be briefly mentioned because of their possible reference value: *Finance a úvěr ČSR* (1954), by Vladimír Kyzlink, a treatment of the structure of finance and credit in Czechoslovakia; *Sborník statí o plánování národního hospodářství* (1954), a two-volume symposium on the economic, financial, technical, and administrative aspects of the all-pervasive system of planning from which neither small business nor "cultural activities" are exempt, and *Organisace a plánování průmyslových pod-*

*niků* (1954), by Kamil Bolze, which is concerned with the organizational and economic problems of industrial enterprises in a planned economy. A relatively up-to-date economic geography is *Chekhoslovakiia* (Moscow, 1954), by I. M. Maergoiz, divided into two parts on general and regional geography and equipped with maps, illustrations, and charts.

In recent years the Library has succeeded in developing a remarkable collection of rare materials bearing on the cultural, political, and religious history of Bohemia between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Outstanding among these Bohemica is the 1596 one-volume edition of the Czech Brethren's *Kralická Bible* (Kralice Bible), a preeminent religious and cultural relic which has remained a standard of the Czech language and orthography up to recent times. It is hoped that it will prove possible to survey these rariora in more detail in one of the coming issues of this journal.

A collection of documents ostensibly selected with a view to lending support to currently prevailing Communist interpretations and rationalizations of history was assembled by Václav Husa and others for the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences under the title, *Nasě národní minulost v dokumentech* (1954). A case-study of Communist teaching methods and targets can be made by reading *Dějepis* (1954), one of the many teaching aids of that type issued as decrees by the Ministry of Education to direct teachers in planning and organizing their courses. Dealing with the instruction of world and local history in high schools, the booklet stresses the importance of the history curriculum for the Communist education of youth and specifies which themes should be played up and which glossed over, the line to be followed by the teacher in the discussion of certain events and personalities, and the amount

of time to be given to each topic. *Husitské vojenství* (1954), by Jan Durdík, is the second revised edition of a study of the organization, tactics, weapons, logistics, and principal battles of the Hussite armies. Also dwelling on these subjects, although primarily devoted to the life-story of an outstanding Hussite leader and the religious events of his times, is *John Žižka and the Hussite Revolution*, by Frederick G. Heymann (Princeton, 1955). Historical scholarship in the Anglo-Saxon countries has also been enriched by English editions of works by the two presidents of democratic Czechoslovakia. Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk's *The Spirit of Russia* (London, New York, 1955)—first published in English in 1919 and long out of print—is a two-volume reedition of his famous work, which is regarded by many historians as one of the most penetrating studies of Russia. It includes a chapter, "The World War and the Revolution," and a detailed 26-page bibliography, both first contributed by Jan Slavík to the Czech reedition of this work in the early 1930's. The first and only completed volume of an intended three-part series of *Memoirs of Dr. Edvard Beneš* (Boston, 1954) has become available to the English-speaking public in a skillful translation by Godfrey Lias. Starting from different premises and reaching quite discrepant conclusions are two works on Slovakia's history: *History of Modern Slovakia* (New York, 1955), by Jozef Lettrich, and *La Slovaquie dans le drame de l'Europe* (Paris, 1955), by Joseph A. Mikuš. A valuable addition to the Library's Comeniana, now numbering well over 130 items, is a 157-page bibliography, *Knižní dílo Jana Amose Komenského* (1954), by Josef Brambora. In addition to an illuminating introductory survey of biographical literature, the work contains 450 alphabetical entries with references to first editions, translations, bibli-

ographical sources, etc. Sponsored by the Social Sciences Section of the Slovak Academy of Sciences was *Bibliografia Jána Kollára* (Bratislava, 1954), compiled by Jan V. Ormis, which is purportedly the first bibliography of that sort in any language. Also published by the Academy was *Listy L'udovíta Štúra, 1834-1843* (Bratislava, 1954), the first volume of Štúr's correspondence with friends and contemporaries, František Palacký, Josef Jungman, and Václav Hanka among them. Another collection of letters reflecting the close friendship between two noted poets of more recent times, Konstantin Biebl and Jiří Wolker, appeared as *Listy dvou básníků* (1953). Biebl, who, disillusioned with Communist reality, took his own life several years ago, expressed his sentiments shortly before his death in these words: "No one can possibly imagine what heart-breaking work it is to write a political poem."

Students of Czechoslovak ethnography and folklore will welcome the publication of a comprehensive bibliography by Ludvík Kunz, *Česká ethnografie a folkloristika v letech 1945-1952* (1954). Two introductory survey articles on Czech folklore literature before and after the Second World War (with résumés in Russian and German) accompanied by lists of digested source materials are followed by the bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author, and subject and geographical indexes. Noteworthy receipts in the field of philology are exemplified by a Festschrift in honor of the linguist Bohuslav Havránek, the first publication to appear in a new series of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, *Studie a práce lingvistické* (1954); and two works by another well-known philologist, Antonín Dostál: *Studie o vidovém systému v staroslověněštině* (1954), an investigation of certain particularities of the Old Slavonic Grammar in

the light of comparative Slavic linguistics, and *Nástin dějin českého a slovenského jazyka* (1954), an outline history of the Czech and Slovak languages.

Albums of fine reproductions of Romanesque mural paintings in Bohemia and Moravia, with explanatory notes and résumés in English, French and Russian, were arranged by Jiří Mašín under the title *Románská nástěnná malba v Čechách a na Moravě* (1954). Two other handsome albums with extensive textual comments should not go unmentioned here: *Mánesovy podobizny* (1954), edited by Jan Loriš, which demonstrates that Josef Mánes was no less brilliant as a sculptor than as a landscape painter; and *Josef Václav Myslbek* (1954), arranged by V. V. Štech and containing reproductions of works by that famous Czech sculptor, along with biographical notes in English and French. A bibliographical listing of literature on the theory of music published roughly between 1919 and 1952 in Slovakia and by Slovaks elsewhere, *Súpis slovenských hudobnoteoretických prác* (Bratislava, 1955), was prepared by Juraj Potúček as a supplement volume to a bibliography of Slovak composers and music publications discussed in last year's report in this journal.<sup>10</sup>

Reference aids in technology and the sciences included *Letecký terminologický slovník* (Bratislava, 1953), prepared by the Slovak Academy of Sciences in an effort to establish a Slovak standard nomenclature of aeronautics. A useful source of information on recent economic and technical developments in mining, metallurgy, and transportation is a series entitled *Technický pokrok v Gottwaldově pětiletce*, which encompasses such titles as *Doprava* (Transportation) and *Hutní průmysl a rudné doly* (Metallurgy and Ore Mining), both published in 1954 and

edited by Jan Kohout and Edvard Kozina, respectively. Rudolf Štechmiller is the author of *Živá minulost naší techniky* (1954), a compendium of Czech inventions and contributions to science and technology throughout the centuries. Finally, attention is due the active publishing programs of various research libraries and government agencies in the field of scientific and technical bibliographies. Among them was a bibliography of post-war literature on ore mining, *Československá literatura o rudném hornictví* (1954), compiled by František Pokorný for the Ministry of Metallurgy and Ore Mining; a bibliography on the power industry in Czechoslovakia and other countries in the Soviet orbit, *Novinky technické literatury z oboru energetiky* (1954), sponsored by the Central Technical Library in Prague; and *Bibliografický přehled analytické chemie anorganické, 1945-1952* (Ostrava, 1953), a bibliography of writings in Czech and foreign journals on analytic organic chemistry, prepared by Vilém Mayer under the direction of the State Research Library in Ostrava.

#### POLAND<sup>11</sup>

In the period under review it proved possible to strengthen in no small measure the Library's collections of Polish bibliographic and lexicographic materials. As a project of the Warsaw Learned Society, the first volume of a comprehensive bibliography of Polish history spanning the period 1815 to 1914, *Bibliografia historii Polski, 1815-1914*, was published in Warsaw in 1954 by Halina Bachulska and associates. Representing a continuation of Finkel's well-known bibliography—which covers the field up to 1815—this work utilized data which had been collected in

<sup>11</sup> Substantial assistance in the preparation of this section was received from Dr. Janina Wojcicka, Polish Specialist of the Slavic and Central European Division.

<sup>10</sup> *QJCA*, XII (February 1955), 86.

Poland between the two World Wars. Arranged in eight broad subject classes, this new bibliography is not strictly limited to writings about history but serves also as a guide to literature on auxiliary reference materials for historical research as well as on pre-World War II archives, libraries, and museums. Two other significant undertakings were sponsored by the Bibliographic Institute of the National Library in Warsaw: one is a volume of *Bibliografia bibliografii i nauki o książce* (1955), a bibliography of bibliographies and of literature about books which provides coverage for the years 1945 and 1946, thus complementing three previously published volumes in this series covering 1947-49. Compiled by Helena Lipska and Maria Małachowska-Staszelska, the present volume lists monographs and periodical articles and has an author and subject index. The second is *Przewodnik bibliograficzny; urzędowy wykaz druków wydanych w Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej, 1944-1947* (1955), a special issue of the Polish National Bibliography which lists 5,000 titles published between 1944 and 1947 that were not included in it. These entries are to be incorporated into a planned comprehensive Polish bibliography for the 50-year period 1901-1950, which would serve as a continuation of the famous Estreicher bibliography. Józef Trypućko, who is an assistant professor at the University of Uppsala, completed *Bibliografi över svenska Polonica, 1918-1939* (Uppsala, 1955), a bibliography of Polonica printed in Sweden between 1918 and 1939. The interest of that country in Polish affairs is illustrated by the fact that two volumes were necessary to list the close to 3,500 pertinent entries.

The Center for the Dissemination of Scientific Publications, which is attached to the Polish Academy of Sciences, has issued since 1955 a *Quarterly Review of*

*Publications*, listing current monographs and periodicals published by the Academy and other learned institutions in Poland. The entries are grouped in subject classes and are provided with descriptive annotations. The original Polish edition of this bulletin, *Wiadomości Wydawnicze PAN*, a monthly, has been available since August 1954. A digest journal of library science literature published outside Poland is *Przegląd piśmiennictwa o książce*, which has appeared since 1955 as a supplement to each quarterly issue of *Przegląd biblioteczny*. It is also worth noting that the Polish Society of Arts and Sciences in London released last year the first issue of *Nauka polska na obczyźnie*, an information bulletin on Polish emigré scholarly activities.

Also received were three polyglot glossaries giving the English, German, Russian, and French equivalents of Polish terms in diverse fields of specialization: library science is covered in *Podręczny słownik bibliotekarza* (1955), by Helena Więckowska; textile industry in *Podręczny słownik włókienniczy* (1955), by Waław Fabierkiewicz; and such fields as geodesy, cartography, topography, and photogrammetry in *Słownik geodezyjny* (1954), compiled by a team of experts at the behest of the Society of Polish Geodesists. *Ilustrowany górniczy słownik encyklopedyczny* (Katowice, 1955), by Stanisław Gisman, is an illustrated 9,000-word lexicon on mining.

Compared with preceding years there was a tangible improvement in the intake of geographical literature. For instance, an up-to-date physical geography of post-war Poland has become available through the third edition of *Geografia fizyczna Polski* (1955), by Stanisław Lenczewicz. Former editions of this standard university textbook appeared in 1922 and 1937. *Krajobrazy Polski i ich pierwotne frag-*



menty (1954), by Stefan Jarosz, depicts the characteristics of landscape and nature in Poland's different geographical sections. The book, which has meanwhile gone through a second edition, is profusely illustrated and provides résumés in the major languages of the world. A series of geographical guidebooks to specific geographical regions was released by the publishing house Sport i Turystyka (Sport and Tourism), such as: *Województwo łódzkie*, by Jan Dylík; *Dolina Pilicy*, by Roman Wojciechowski; *Kalisz i ziemia kaliska*, by Marian Sobański; *Kazimierz, miasto polskiego renesansu*, by Lech Pietrzak; *Mazowsze*, by Tadeusz Garczyński; and *Województwo rzeszowskie*, by Ludomir Rubach, all published in 1954. A special English-language issue of the weekly *Stolica*, entitled *Warsaw, Poznan, Cracow, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Stalinograd* (1954), is devoted to a description of the postwar reconstruction of these large cities; illustrations, maps and plans are appended. In memory of Eugeniusz, Romer, outstanding geographer and former editor of *Czasopismo geograficzne* (Journal of Geography), this quarterly featured in its first issue for 1955 a bibliography of his writings, arranged by Franciszek Uhorczak and entitled "Bibliografia prac prof. Eugeniusza Romera."

An invaluable source of information on all relevant aspects of the entire Polish system of education is a two-part research report entitled "L'Enseignement dans la République Populaire de Pologne," which was released in Paris by the Présidence du Conseil as Nos. 1,945-46 (Nov. 8 and 10, 1954) of its *Notes et Études Documentaires*. A Polish source, *Prawo szkół wyższych* (1955), edited by Maurycy Jaroszyński and others, represents a collection of educational legislation which since the Communist seizure of power has so

thoroughly transformed the system of higher education in Poland.

It is inherent in the Communist system of government that administrative fiat constitutes the prime lever for the exercise of political power. This state of affairs is reflected in the vast number of publications which are concerned with the workings of the administrative apparatus on the various levels of government. Materials of this sort are exemplified by *Podstawowe zagadnienia postępowania administracyjnego* (1955), by Emanuel Iserzon, and *Rady narodowe* (1954), a collection of statutory provisions, decrees, and instructions which govern the jurisdictional, organizational, and procedural aspects of the activities of the organs of government on the local level, the so-called People's Councils. In the post-Stalin era, influential voices even within the Polish Communist Party were heard to postulate a halt to administrative arbitrariness and return to a rule of law and to label the present parliament (*Sejm*) a rubber-stamp body without debate and opposing opinion. On the other hand, the situation appears most satisfactory to Aleksandr Kharitonovich Makhnenko, a Soviet author who discusses Poland's present administrative organs, courts, legislature, and constitution in *Gosudarstvennyi stroi Pol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki* (Moscow, 1955).

In the domain of economics, acquisitions comprised *Przewodnik pracownika administracyjno-gospodarczego* (1954), by Adam Sławiński, and *Zagadnienia planowania wieloletniego w Polsce Ludowej* (1956), by Mieczysław Rakowski. The former is a reference book on industrial management, the latter a theoretical discussion on long-range planning in Poland. Two much-needed studies on the Polish postwar era were published outside Poland: *Polish Postwar Economy* (New York, 1955), by Thad Paul Alton, a carefully



documented work with a detailed bibliography; and *La Pologne; mémento économique* (Paris, 1954), by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, which is preparing similar studies on other East and Central European countries. Both books draw chiefly on Polish source materials, are supported by a multitude of tables and charts, and cope quite successfully with the handicap of the almost complete absence of official statistical and economic data for that period. Vicissitudes in documentation are apparently no problem in a Soviet treatment of the subject, *Pol'sha; ekonomika i vneshniaia torgovlia* (Moscow, 1954), by I. G. Pisarets, who contents himself with some sporadic footnote references to periodicals.

It is perhaps not incidental that the first official Communist version of Polish history was produced in Moscow under the auspices of the Institute of Slavistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences by an editorial committee of Soviet historians which was assisted by other Soviet and Polish organizations. The first volume of *Istoriia Pol'shi* (1954) leads up to 1864, and two more volumes are to follow. The obvious leitmotiv is an endeavor to buttress the case for the current Soviet domination of Poland by the technique of tailoring the facts of the past to the political exigencies of the present and by invoking an obviously spurious and perjurious testimony by Clio that harmony and friendship were the hallmark of past Polish-Russian relations. Faced with incontrovertible historical evidence to the contrary, the authors operate with the simplistic Leninist construction of the existence of two nations within a nation: whereas the common people in both countries were always enthusiastic proponents of mutual understanding, it was the villainous nobility, bourgeoisie, and other

"anti-people" influences which sowed discord and created hostility. After these Soviet efforts in Polish history, the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences took the cue from their Soviet colleagues and issued (under the chief editorial direction of T. Manteuffel, B. Leśnodorski, and L. Grosfeld) the long-delayed first volume of *Historia Polski* (1955) covering the period up to 1764. This volume, which was printed only as a draft for limited distribution and has not reached the Library, was subsequently discussed at a conference held at Warsaw last February with numerous historians from Poland and other Central-East European countries in attendance; a new edition of 20,000 which will include substantial changes and rectifications recommended by this conference is to appear in the near future.

The Library has received several parts of *Polskie siły zbrojne w drugiej wojnie światowej*, a military history of the Polish Armed Forces during World War II, issued by the General Sikorski Institute in London. Two parts of the first volume, entitled *Kampania Wrześniowa*, are available, and a third is being prepared for publication. Part 1 deals with Poland's political and military situation prior to World War II, and part 2 with military operations in the wake of the German invasion of Poland in 1939. The second volume has not yet been published, but the third, entitled *Armia Krajowa*, is concerned with the Polish Home Army in World War II.

The year 1955 witnessed the observance of the centennial of the death of Adam Mickiewicz, Poland's great national poet and a valiant champion of his country's independence. Joining in the worldwide celebrations of this event, the Library displayed its more notable Mickiewicziana in an exhibit held between November 23 and

December 4. Among the memorabilia on view were several first editions and translations of Mickiewicz' works as well as selected items showing his friendship with James Fenimore Cooper, Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli, and other prominent contemporaries. This centenary was also an appropriate occasion for the publication of numerous commemorative volumes which were added to the Library's collections or are in the process of being secured. In an article entitled "The Adam Mickiewicz Year," published in the Winter 1956 issue of the *Polish Review*,<sup>12</sup> Zygmunt Nagórski, Sr., surveys the manifold ways in which the cultural community here and abroad paid tribute to the poet's memory and legacy.

A significant trait of the contemporary Polish literary production is the relatively large number of new translations of master works of world literature and of reeditions of the great Polish classics, particularly of Mickiewicz, Słowacki, and Sienkiewicz. This is as indicative of the tendency of authors and publishers to move on relatively neutral ground as it is of the readers' preference for the artistic creations of the past. Stefan Żółkiewski, Director of the Literary Research Institute, who in the recent cultural controversy of Polish writers was a staunch defender of Party orthodoxy and "socialist realism," discusses in *Rozwój badań literatury polskiej w latach, 1944-1954* (1955) how Marxist-oriented literary research fared in Poland in the decade after 1944. An anthology of representative Polish poetry during the same period was compiled by Ryszard Matuszewski under the title *Poezja Polski Ludowej* (1955.) Many of the poems in this collection are in the style of dull and

sterile "social realism" and by no means presage that bold spirit of criticism and denunciation of bureaucratic Party controls over the cultural life which a good number of the contributors to this anthology voiced only a few months later. One of them is Adam Ważyk, poet, translator, and critic and former editor-in-chief of the influential literary review, *Twórczość*; his poem, "Poemat dla Dorosłych" (Poem for Adults)<sup>13</sup> is an emphatic condemnation of the soullessness, mendacity, and misery of Communist reality. Czesław Miłosz, a distinguished Polish poet and man of letters, now in exile, wrote *The Seizure of Power* (New York, 1955), a powerful novel consisting of a loose series of episodes which took place in war-ravaged Poland in the years 1944-45. The main theme of the novel is the corrosive impact of war sufferings, devastation, and Communist domination on a group of quite different characters whose thinking and actions the author tries to make understandable to readers in the West. A treatise, *The Modern Polish Short Story* (The Hague, 1955), by Olga Scherer-Virski, deals with general theoretical as well as specific Polish aspects of that literary genre and offers translations of some typical Polish short stories.

Among receipts in the arts were a three-volume offset edition of *Teatra w Polsce* (1953), a history of the Polish theater from the sixteenth century to 1860, written by the Polish bibliographer and scholar, Karol Estreicher, and first published between 1873 and 1879; *Chopin au pays natal, documents et souvenirs*<sup>14</sup> (Cracow, 1955) edited by Krystyna Kobylańska and with a foreword by Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, a well-annotated and indexed de luxe vol-

<sup>12</sup> This new quarterly is published by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America by a board of editors headed by the historian, Oscar Halecki.

<sup>13</sup> It appeared in the weekly literary review, *Nowa kultura* (Warsaw), August 21, 1955.

<sup>14</sup> The title of the original edition is *Chopin w kraju; dokumenty i pamiątki*. A German edition also came out in 1955.

ume featuring a variety of Chopin memorabilia and a Chopin bibliography; and *Graphic Arts of Contemporary Poland* (1954), a pictorial album of 32 plates with text, edited by Laryssa Mitzner and Andrzej Rudziński.

Sustained efforts to fill gaps in the Polish retrospective collections resulted in the acquisition of the 16-volume geographical dictionary, *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*, published between 1880 and 1902, and of substantial sets of prominent scholarly journals such as *Rocznik krakowski*, *Slavia occidentalis*, and *Kwartalnik historyczny*.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

In 1950 the Yugoslav Lexicographic Institute in Zagreb was reorganized and charged "with the responsibility for the organization, compilation, and publication of lexicographic and encyclopedic works for the peoples of Yugoslavia." Since then the Institute has developed, in cooperation with a good number of Yugoslavia's leading scholars and experts, an ambitious program which encompasses the publication of a series of multi-volume encyclopedias in a variety of branches of human knowledge.

These activities began to yield results in 1955, with the release of the first volume of three (out of a planned total of 13) encyclopedias: *Pomorska enciklopedija*, a maritime encyclopedia which is to consist eventually of seven volumes; *Opcá enciklopedija*, a six-volume compendium of general knowledge; and, probably of greatest interest to students of the area, *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije*. The latter, of which Miroslav Krleža is chief editor, can best be described as a regional encyclopedia focused on Yugoslavia, its land, and its people. Its first handsomely produced volume, covering "A" and part of "B" and to be followed by seven more, contains a large number of articles from the pen of

many a specialist, numerous illustrations (including colored plates), and maps. Ample space is given to articles on libraries and bibliographical activities in Yugoslavia, and it might be noted parenthetically that, in a summary on important collections abroad, the Library of Congress is credited with possessing the rare first edition of the Glagolitic missal of 1483, which is extant in few copies.

In addition to the two existing sections of the Yugoslav national bibliography,<sup>15</sup> the Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute in Belgrade began publishing in 1956 *Spisak časopisa i novina štampanih na teritoriji FNRJ*, a quarterly list of Yugoslav newspapers and journals arranged by territorial subdivisions. The second edition of a selected directory of 430 current Yugoslav periodicals, which are bibliographically described in English, French, and German, was published by the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation under the title *Jugoslovenski časopisi* (1955). A statistical appendix to this publication gives the total of Yugoslav periodicals and newspapers as 667 and 446, respectively. Many of these titles are represented in the Library's collections, including, for instance, periodicals in English and French such as *Bulletin scientifique*, a quarterly of the Council of the Academies of Yugoslavia, *Bulletin of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich"*, and the *Review of International Affairs*, a semi-monthly of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists.

Most of Yugoslavia's federated republics have their own programs of bibliographical registration of publications issued within their territories. Thus, the National and

<sup>15</sup> *Bibliografija Jugoslavije*; *Knjige, brošure i muzikalije*, a semimonthly bibliography of books, pamphlets, and music; and *Bibliografija Jugoslavije; članci i književni prilozi u časopisima*, a quarterly bibliography of articles in periodicals and supplements to periodicals.

University Library in Ljubljana issued the 1952 edition of *Slovenska bibliografija* (Ljubljana, 1954), a well-indexed annual record of Slovenia's monographic and serial publishing. Similarly, the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb published in 1954, as part of the series entitled *Hrvatska bibliografija*, the 1949 edition of its annual bibliography of books printed in Croatia, *Bibliografija knjiga tiskanih u Narodnoj republici Hrvatskoj za godinu 1949*.

Indispensable research materials are the appreciable number of publications sponsored by the Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office (Savezni zavod za statistiku) and ranging in subject matter from the annual statistical yearbook, *Statistički godišnjak FNRJ*—the latest received was that for 1955—to a diversity of separately published economic, social, and cultural statistical manuals. Many of them have captions and synopses in West European languages, and some are written in English altogether, for example, the *Statistical Yearbook of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia* (1954), which is intended to serve as a language key for the use of the Yugoslav editions of the *Yearbook*, and a *Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia*, which first became available in 1955. On the regional level, the statistical offices of the republics often sponsor statistical publications for the areas under their jurisdiction, such as *Krajevni leksikon Ljudske republike Slovenije* (Ljubljana, 1954), an illustrated yearbook of Slovenia, which is replete with statistical data on demography, education, public health, and communications, and also contains a gazetteer.

The appearance in 1954 of newly published or reedited English dictionaries for the three major languages of Yugoslavia seems to point to an active demand for such types of materials. Besides a third revised and enlarged edition of the *Slovene-English Dictionary* (Ljubljana), by Janko

Kotnik, the following English-Croatian or English—Serbo-Croatian dictionaries were received: *Englesko-hrvatski rječnik* (Zagreb), by Milan Drvodelić; *Rečnik englesko-srpskohrvatski i srpskohrvatsko-engleski* (3d. ed., Sarajevo), by Ratimir J. Cveta-nović; and *Englesko-srpskohrvatski rečnik* (Novi Sad), by Svetislav Marić.

Symptomatic of increased travel into Yugoslavia are several new guidebooks, such as *Yugoslavia* (1955), by Verica Dragičević, and a 1955 edition of *Yugoslavie* (Paris), in the *Guides bleus* series. *Osnovi vojne geografije* (1954), by Maj. Gen. Ivan A. Božić and Col. Milan A. Knežević, is an account of the military significance and implications of Yugoslavia's physical geography, economic potential, and system of communications. The administrative and legal aspects of Yugoslavia's economic structure are the subject of *Novi privredni sistem FNRJ* (Zagreb, 1954), by Jakov Sirotković, and *Razvitak privrednog sistema FNRJ*, by Vojislav J. Petrović, which was published in two parts in 1954 and 1955 and includes a serviceable list of pertinent legal enactments. Informative studies on specific sectors of Yugoslavia's industry are issued by the Economic Institute of the School of Economics in Belgrade in the series entitled *Monografije ekonomske industrije FNR Jugoslavije*, of which *Industrija uglja FNRJ* (1955), a survey of the coal industry by Zvonimir Megler, was received. Yugoslavia's construction industry is the topic of *Poslovni adresar FNRJ, gradjevinarstvo* (1954), a directory containing production and trade enterprises, specialized technical schools and journals, and similar pertinent information. Foreign business firms that are represented in Yugoslavia are listed in *Adresar inostranih firmi zastupljenih u Jugoslaviji* (1955), an address book prepared at the initiative of the Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade (Savezna spoljnotrgovinska komora).



Yugoslavia's struggle against the foreign invaders in World War II continues to captivate the interest of historians and military men alike. For instance, the publication by the Institute of Military History in Belgrade (Vojnoistoriski Institut) of the multi-volume collection of annotated documents relative to the military operations of the Yugoslav Army is still in progress; and a concise treatment of the same subject, *Pregled historije narodno-oslobodilačke borbe Jugoslavije*, prepared by Tomo Čubelić and Milovan Milostić under the sponsorship of the Matica hrvatska in Zagreb, had in 1954 reached its third edition. Two historical journals published since 1954 are *Zbornik* (Annals) of the Historical Institute of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, and *Archaeologia Iugoslavica*, an annual of the Societas Archaeologica Iugoslaviae, which also carries an English-language introduction, articles in German and French and a bibliography of Yugoslav archaeological literature from 1945 through 1954.

Among literary studies was the second volume of *Jugoslovenska književnost* (1954), by Miloš Savković, an outline history of Yugoslav literature with a scant coverage of contemporary literary developments; and the first volume of *Hrvatska*

*književnost* (Zagreb, 1954), by Antun Barac, who recreates the intellectual milieu of Croatia in the first half of the nineteenth century. An interesting linguistic publication, the first of that type since 1927, is a 1,191-page Serbo-Croatian—Slovene Dictionary, *Srbohrvatsko-slovenski slovar* (Ljubljana, 1955), by Janko Jurančič, which contains an instructive survey of Yugoslavia's three major languages and a summary of pertinent lexicographic literature.

In 1955 the Belgrade Municipal Museum inaugurated its annual, *Godišnjak Muzeja Grada Beograda*, a richly illustrated guide which takes the reader through Belgrade's cultural present and past by describing its art treasures, libraries, and monuments. A list of Belgrade's cultural institutions and a bibliography of writings about the capital's cultural life are appended. *Franeš Mihanović* (Zagreb, 1954) is the title of a biographical study by Zdenka Marković in which a vivid picture is drawn of this prominent Croatian sculptor and of the artistic life of his time. Pictorial material, an English summary, and a catalog of his works are added.

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## SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1955.* 1956. 130 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.75.

*Casting Techniques for Explosive and Other Non-metallic Materials.* 1956. 50 p. By Thomas C. Goodwin, Jr.; edited by Mrs. Mauree W. Ayton. This bibliography was prepared for another Government agency and is for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 45 cents.

*Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson.* Vol. 4. 1955. 568 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$6.25. This fourth volume of E. Millicent Sowerby's definitive 5-volume catalog of the library which Thomas Jefferson sold to the Nation in 1815 records nearly a thousand books in the fields of mathematics, geography, art and architecture, music, and literature.

*Geography of Yugoslavia, A Selective Bibliography.* 1955. 79 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 70 cents. Compiled by Borivoje Z. Milojević of the University of Belgrade, this is the first authoritative bibliographical listing of publications on the geography of Yugoslavia.

*Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia.* Fifth (1955) edition. 1956. 183 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.35. This directory to 249 library sources in the Washington area was prepared under the direction of Legare H. B. Obear, Chief of the Loan Division, with the cooperation of the D. C. Library Association and the D. C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

*Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors.* January 1956. 1956. 132 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. This is the first issue of the expanded catalog, which now is "A National Union Catalog Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries."

*Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books in Braille.* 1956. 581 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$0.25. This catalog furnishes a composite record of all readable Braille books in 38 key libraries and organizations throughout the United States. More than 15,000 titles are listed, the majority of which exist only in single hand-Brailled copies. It was edited for publication by Mrs. Zoe H. Wright of the Division for the Blind.